

RUMANIANS' LEFT WING OBLIGED TO RETIRE SLIGHTLY

New and Superior Units Succeeded in Recording Progress for Germans

FIGHT FLUCTUATES

Positions Constantly Changing Hands; Bumbeshi Taken by Invaders

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Bukharest, November 14.—The official communique issued today reports: Incessant enemy attacks between Usul Valley and Casino Valley since October 29 has been repulsed with sanguinary losses. We made counter-attacks and took 80 prisoners and 3 machine-guns, besides war material.

Our left wing in the region of Dragoslavele has been compelled to give way.

We have also been forced to withdraw southward at Bumbeshi, on the right bank of the River Alt.

A Rumanian flotilla bombarded the enemy's left flank at Solimenimari, north of Cernavoda.

Later, between Usul Valley and Casino Valley, on the frontier of Moldavia, incessant enemy attacks since October 29 have been repulsed, with sanguinary losses. An attack made by the enemy in the region of Dragoslavele, which was supported by heavy artillery, compelled the Rumanian left wing to retire.

Fierce fighting has been taking place on the left bank of the Alt, positions constantly changing hands. Finally, the enemy made progress with new and superior forces. The Rumanians, as the result of desperate fighting, were compelled to retire south of Bumbeshi.

Petrograd, November 14.—An official communique reports: Enemy attacks in the wooded Carpathians and Trotus, Oltuz and Targulul valleys were repulsed. The Rumanians were forced back slightly in the Alt Valley. The enemy occupied the village of Bumbeshi, in Jiu Valley.

1,447 CAPTIVES TAKEN BY FRANCO-SERVIANS

Collect 25 Guns; By Capture Of Tchuke Hill Gain Strong Czerna Bridgehead

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, November 14.—An official despatch from Salonica reports: Artillery actions have been very lively between the Czerna and Lake Prespa. The booty captured by the Franco-Servian forces between November 10 and 12 included 25 guns, of which eight were of heavy caliber, much other material and 1,447 prisoners.

London, November 13.—Reuter's correspondent at Servian headquarters states that the capture of Tchuke Hill enables the establishment of a strong bridge-head across the Czerna.

A Servian official communique reports:

Sanguinary fighting continued on the 13th with the German-Bulgar forces in the region of the Czerna and is still going on. Several trenches have been repeatedly changing hands. We were definitely in possession of important enemy positions near Tapavci at the close of the day.

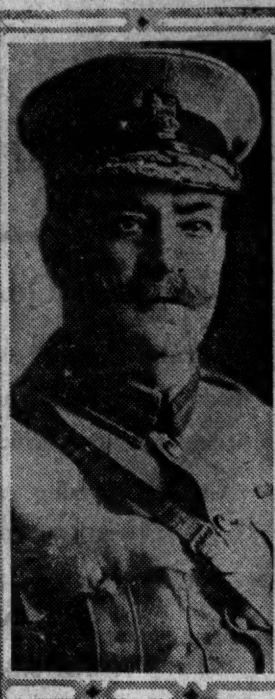
The enemy have suffered enormously in killed and wounded. We have taken a thousand additional prisoners, mostly Germans, and important booty.

Partial Moratorium Only for Australia

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Melbourne, November 14.—It appears that the moratorium in the Commonwealth applies only to mortgages or agreements to purchase. The leave of the Court is necessary before foreclosing and the time allowed to soldiers to repay mortgages is extended to six months after the war.

Noted Jewish Soldier Promoted By Britain



Maj. Gen. John Monash

A Jew of Austrian birth, John Monash, has just been promoted to the rank of Major-General by the British War Department, in recognition of his services. Major-General Monash is one of the most popular commanding officers in the British Army, and his promotion was received with profound enthusiasm. He is but one of many of his race to be honored in various fields by the British Government.

He has been serving as Brigadier General with an Australian brigade.

Mercier Makes Appeal To World On Behalf Of Deported Belgians

'Like Gangs Of Slaves,' Even
Privilege Of Family Fare-
wells Is Denied

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, November 14.—Cardinal Mercier, the Primate of Belgium, has issued a spirited protest to the civilized world against the compulsory deportation of Belgians to Germany. He declares that the Germans are daily deporting thousands of inoffensive Belgians, herded in wagons like gangs of slaves.

Cardinal Mercier scolds the declaration made by Germany that the deportation measures are dictated solely by humanitarian reasons and draws a touching picture of sons, husbands and fathers of families torn from their homes by parties of soldiers, who bar the doors with bayonets, to prevent the deported men and their womenkind bidding each other farewell.

The Cardinal concludes by charging the Germans with a breach of their pledge not to deport Belgians.

SIR J. JORDAN LEAVING

Reuter's Pacific Service in The China Press
Peking, November 15.—Sir John Jordan leaves tonight for home, via Siberia.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—
Per U.S.S. SupplyNov. 16
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kasuga M. Nov. 16
Per R.V.F. s.s. PoltavaNov. 17
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yawata M. Nov. 17
Per R.M. s.s. E. of Japan Nov. 18
For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—
Per C.M. s.s. ChinaNov. 18
Per R.M. s.s. E. of Japan Nov. 18
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yokohama M. Nov. 27
For Europe:—
Per M.M. s.s. Atlantique Nov. 16
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kamo M. Nov. 26
Per P. and O. s.s. Malta Nov. 27

Mails to Arrive:—
The French mail of October 15 is due at Hongkong on November 22, and here on November 25. Left Colombo on November 6, per M.M. s.s. Amazone.
The French mail of October 29 is due at Hongkong on December 1 and here on December 4. Left Port Said on November 5, per M.M. s.s. Athos.

LAOHSIKAI DEBATE SUSPENDED; TO WAIT FOR WU TING-FANG

Sir John Jordan Refuses To
Take any Further Part
In Mediation

TIENTSIN'S APPEAL

Delegation Asks President
To Protect Country's
Sovereign Rights

Ostasiatische Lloyd

Peking, November 15.—The negotiations about Laohsikai have been temporarily suspended until the arrival of Wu Ting-fang. Sir John Jordan, British Minister to Peking, who is leaving for England tonight, was received in audience by President Li Yuan-hung, yesterday.

Hsia Yi-ting, acting Minister for Foreign Affairs, reported to Parliament about the Laohsikai incident, yesterday. He emphasized that Sir John Jordan had refused any further mediation.

Representatives of the Tientsin citizens and the Chamber of Commerce have again called on President Li Yuan-hung, asking him to protect the sovereign rights of the country.

A bill has been submitted to Parliament providing for the formation of a Council of Elder Statesmen (Yuan-lao-yuan).

Tomorrow, at 11 a.m., Hsu Shih-chang, former Secretary of State, will arrive in Peking from Weihai.

General Ha Ha-chang and Lien Hsu, special delegates of the President, will be in the party. Two companies of troops will form the guard of honor at the station and many high officials will be present at his arrival. Hsu Shih-chang will immediately drive to the Palace of the President.

Form Privy Council

Reuter's Pacific Service in The China Press

Peking, November 15.—A Bill concerning the organization of a Privy Council has been submitted to Parliament. The Chinese papers report that the following have been selected to form the Council: Dr. Sun Yat-sen, General Tsen Chun-hsuan, Mr. Kang Yu-wei, Mr. Lia, Mr. Tong Shao-yi, Mr. Hsu Shih-chang, Mr. Li Ching-hsi, Mr. Chang Chien, Mr. Chao Er-hsun and Mr. Lu Cheng-hsiang.

Owing to the approaching expiry of the present session of Parliament and the fact that the important problem of drafting the constitution is still not completed, a Bill is being prepared which proposes an extension until the opening of the next session, in order that Parliament may sit without interruption.

A joint conference of the two Houses, for drafting the constitution, is at present postponed, owing to the difference of opinion existing between the various parties on the question of the insertion of the provincial official system in the constitution. Several informal meetings of the party leaders have taken place, but, so far, without result.

The Central Government has received a number of telegrams from merchants and others in Hunan, reporting that a serious situation has been caused by the departure of the Tuchun, Tan Yen-kai, to Shanghai, to attend his mother's funeral and urging the appointment of an acting Tuchun.

The Tuchun of Hupeh has also telegraphed, reporting that, owing to the strife between the various parties for their own ends and the struggle among the military leaders for the post of acting Tuchun, the situation since the departure of Tuchun Tan Yen-kai has become serious. The Tuchun of Hupeh has already despatched strong forces to the Hunan border, in readiness for any untoward occurrence.

On the other hand, the Changsha Chamber of Commerce reports that conditions in Changsha are normal and requests the Central Government not to listen to the wild rumors spread by certain parties with the object of causing disturbances.

A representative committee of officials, members of Parliament and other prominent persons has been formed to make preparations for a memorial service for General Hwang Hsing and General Tsai Ao. This service will be held in the Central Park, on December 1.

Championship Medal Goes To Mrs. Ezra at Flower Show

Commissioner of Customs Kurosawa, of Soochow And
Mr. Shiraiski Carry Off Palm for Novelty

Shanghai's horticultural experts strolled round and round the Town Hall, yesterday, pondering deeply and even now they have not solved the riddle. The longest lived of them can scarcely remember a season so adverse to the culture of chrysanthemums, yet, this notwithstanding, there has never been in Shanghai a chrysanthemum show to equal that of yesterday.

The Horticultural Society have had bigger shows in the number of blooms staged, but never has the exhibition been excelled in the distinctness of color and the general average of the flowers. It certainly was a beautiful display.

Outside of chrysanthemums, there were so few other flowers and they were so outclassed by the magnificence of the main exhibits that they passed almost unnoticed. Mr. D. Macgregor, the honorary secretary, had attempted nothing sensational in the way of staging, simply forming a ring in the center of the hall with some of the choicest specimens and solid banks the full length of the floor space of the others, assembling those of a color together.

The effect was massive and dazzling and forced the student to search closely for any particular variety, thus drawing attention to others which might possibly have been passed with scant notice.

Mrs. Ezra won the championship medal and probably deserved it, for the judges are experienced men, but the mere lover of flowers would have declared it a tie between all the competitors.

Of new varieties there was but one put up and that by Mr. Yue Tse-doe. This was a group of the lotus pattern, in a rich claret color and attracted general attention.

For novelty, Mr. Shiraiski took the palm. But the judges were so one in agreeing that his style is too stiff and takes away too much of Nature from the flowers. Mr. Shiraiski has a fancy for training his

chrysanthemums in terraces, tapering up to a single blossom in the center at the top.

His prize exhibits might have done better had they been shown loose, but two plants in this fashion did achieve fame. They carried no fewer than 250 blooms each, easily the biggest that Shanghai has ever seen.

Mr. Kurosawa, Commissioner of Customs at Soochow, had on view six plants trained into the word: "Allies." Above them was the explanation: "These flowers are exhibited not necessarily in a warlike spirit, but rather to show we are allies in the love of things beautiful and artistic."

The decorated tables were a disappointment and it must be admitted that they do not improve with each successive year. At Western flower shows, this is usually a feature, often more of a draw than the main exhibits, but Shanghai from the beginning has not taken kindly to it. In every way it would be a pity for the committee to drop it, but it would be a good thing if they could devise some means to make the competition more attractive.

Vegetables were as usual—massive and luscious, of a kind you could never obtain if you offered ten times the market prices. Lucky exhibitors, if these are the sort they exist on!

Professor Papin's band played afternoon and evening.

The prize awards follow:

Best group of decorative blooms grown in pots: 1, Yue Tse-doe; 2, Chu Sing-yin; 3, Way Yu-ding.

Best group of six specimen plants in not less than three varieties: 1, Society's Medal, Mrs. E. I. Ezra; 2, Mrs. Ezra; 3, R. Kurosawa; 4, M. R. Kurosawa.

Largest plant in show: 1st R. Shiraiski, 2nd Yue Tse-doe.

Special award to R. Kurosawa for six plants trained to spell "Allies." Cut Flowers, Baskets and Vases

(Continued on Page 2)

ANXIOUS FOR GERMANS' BERLIN-BAGDAD SCHEME

Recapture Of Basra At Any
Cost Declared Necessary To
Complete Program

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, November 14.—The Hamburger Nachrichten urges that the Turkish and German forces must re-capture Basra at all costs, in order to complete and secure the Berlin-Bagdad program.

General Mobilisation In Germany Up For Reichstag Discussion

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, November 14.—It is reported that the German Government contemplates an extraordinary sitting of the Reichstag in view of legislation calling up all civilians.

Find 160,000 Irish Available for Army

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, November 14.—General Sir Bryan Mahon has arrived in Ireland. It is officially estimated that there are 160,000 Irishmen available for military service.

Won't Neglect Man Power of Colonies

British Colonial Office To Use
Influence To Secure Full-
est Drafts Possible

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, November 14.—In the House of Commons, today, Mr. A. Bonar Law, Secretary of State for the Colonies, assured Mr. J. C. Wedgwood that the Colonial Office's influence will be directed to securing the largest possible man-power from the Crown Colonies.

Two Dutch Steamers On Way to England Seized by Germans

Three British Vessels Sunk;
Captain Of One Is Held
Prisoner

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, November 14.—The Germans seized the Dutch steamers Batavier and Import (847 tons), which were bound for England. The crew of the s.s. Import took to their boats, but the submarine disappeared, they returned to their ship.

The following British steamers have been sunk: Morazan (3,486 tons; Liverpool Shipping Co., Ltd.), the Captain of which was taken prisoner, Caterham and Kapunda (3,097 tons; Melbourne S. S. Co., Ltd., Melbourne).

5 Ships to Arabia's Help in 15 Minutes

Captain And Colonel Colgate,
R. A. M. C., Waited To See
Everyone Into Boats

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Rome, November 13.—A dozen survivors from the s.s. Arabia have arrived. The rapidity with which, within fifteen minutes, five Allied ships appeared on the horizon and steamed at full speed towards the s.s. Arabia is considered remarkable.

Every praise is due to the Commander of the Arabia, who, with Colonel Henry Colgate, of the R.A.M.C., remained on board till he was sure that everybody had been saved and then jumped into a life-boat, which was full of water and had to be baled out to keep it afloat. The survivors here include Major-General Altham.

The Weather

Northerly gale. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 55.4 and the minimum 48.8, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 75.4 and 54.1.

New Millionaire Police Commissioner Not Sure On the Rum Question



James Couzens

Detroit, Oct. 10.—James Couzens, multi-millionaire and former associate in business of Henry Ford and now police commissioner of Detroit at a yearly salary of \$5,000 is not clear in his own mind whether the Sunday saloon and the all-night saloon constitute a crime.

"In the matter of morals, there can be no compromise," he declared today. "Crime must be stamped out."

Couzens, who broke with Ford over the preparedness issue, after Ford had declared against the proposed John Gillespie, who resigned as police commissioner. Couzens admitted that he contemplated many reforms in the police administration of Detroit.

VISCOUNT GREY AGAIN DEFENDS BLACK LIST

Says Prohibition Of Trade
Applies Only To British
Subjects

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, November 14.—Replying to the American Note protesting against the black list as an arbitrary interference with neutral trade, Viscount Grey reiterates that the prohibition of trade applies only to British subjects, which is indisputably within the rights of Great Britain.

As to the fears of a possible unwarranted extension of the system, he points out that every addition to the list restricts British commercial opportunities and, therefore, it is to the interest of Great Britain to confine the list to the utmost, but it is notorious that many firms in neutral countries have been active agents of German espionage and propaganda, have supplied German cruisers and paid mercenaries to destroy ships and factories supplying the Allies, even in the United States, where the Government has taken no adequate action to suppress such criminal breaches of neutrality.

It has been suggested that the military position now is such that nothing happening in distant neutral countries can affect the result. Viscount Grey wishes it were so, but there is still a long and bitter struggle ahead and the possible inconvenience to neutrals cannot be compared for a moment to the suffering and loss occasioned to mankind by the prolongation of the war, even for a week. Great Britain is fully entitled to refuse bunker-coal to ships carrying goods belonging to black-listed firms, especially in view of Germany's efforts to reduce the world's tonnage, rendering it necessary to reserve British coal for possible British trade. Between June 1 and September 30, enemy submarines sank 262 vessels, of which 66 belonged to neutrals.

The British Minister of Foreign Affairs quotes precedents set in the American Civil War, in justification of the action of Great Britain and trusts that the explanations given will remove the suspicions and erroneous views prevailing in the United States.

OVER 5,000 TAKEN PRISONERS IN GEN. HAIG'S BIG PUSH

Beaucourt-sur-Ancre Captured and All Objectives Gained

DEFEAT ADMITTED

Berlin Concedes 'Our Stubborn Defence Caused Important Losses'

BRILLIANT TACTICS

New Situation Is Likely To
Wreck Plans of German General Staff

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, November 14.—General Sir Douglas Haig reported this morning: We stormed Beaumont Hamel and reached the outskirts of Beaucourt-sur-Ancre. Up to the present, over 4,000 prisoners have been taken. Fighting continues.

General Haig reports this evening: We have captured Beaucourt-sur-Ancre. Our prisoners total considerably over 5,000 and more are arriving.

We made a successful local advance eastward of Butte de Warlencourt. All our objectives were gained and we took 80 prisoners.

An official communique issued in Berlin today admits that the British have captured Beaumont-Hamel and St. Pierre Divion, with the lateral connecting lines. It adds: "Our stubborn defence caused us important losses." The latter admission is almost without precedent.

Experts Congratulate Haig

Experts agree in congratulating Sir Douglas Haig on his brilliant strategy, the success of which completes the objective of the big push by annihilating a whole system of defences which the Germans considered impregnable and increasing the difficulties of the enemy to man their trenches. The victory yesterday wipes out the so-called Beaucourt salient and enables the British, for the first time, to continue their operations on a fairly wide front.

The importance of the extension of the offensive is increased by the fact that it is likely to wreck the plans of the German General Staff, which is scrapping every regiment which can be spared from France for the attack on Rumania. St. Pierre Divion and Beaumont-Hamel, which the British infantry rushed, are described as fortresses stronger than Port Arthur and Sevastopol.

French Repulse Attack

Paris, November 14.—The official communique issued this afternoon reported: There was a lively artillery action at Pressoire. An attack made by the enemy west of Auberville in the Champagne, was repulsed. Our front was calm elsewhere.

The communique in the evening reported: North of the Somme, the enemy's artillery, to which ours vigorously replied, violently bombarded the region of Pressoire and the sector Blaches-La Maisonnette.

In the Argonne, we occupied the crater which a German mine created. In the region of Verdun, there was an intermittent cannonading action in the vicinity of Douaumont and Vaux.

MINISTER OF DEFENCE FOR CANADA RESIGNS

Sir S. Hughes Alleges Canadian
Equipment Scrapped; Com-
plaints Of Hospitals

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Ottawa, November 14.—Colonel Sir Sam Hughes, Minister of Defence, has resigned. He recently issued a statement accusing British officers who did not know their business of scrapping Canadian equipment and complaining of the treatment of Canadians in hospitals.

MODERN PROGRESS IS EVIDENT IN HANGCHOW

Wider, Better Paved Streets Replace Crooked Paths; West Lake Dredging Slow

Special Correspondence to the China Press

Hangchow, November 15.—Visitors to Hangchow during the past year or so have invariably shown surprise at the many signs of modern progress in evidence. Particularly conspicuous has been the improvement in the roads, especially in the Western part of the city where broad macadamized streets have taken the place of narrow, crooked stone paths. This change has been effected under the direction of the Provincial Engineering Bureau, now a department of the Police Commissioner's Yamen.

The chief engineer of this bureau is Mr. Chu An-teen, a man of this province who is wide awake and alive to all questions of municipal improvement. Under Mr. Chu's direction a very successful chrysanthemum show has been held this month in the grounds of the old palace of Chien Lung on Emperor's Island. More than one hundred varieties of chrysanthemums are on exhibition. The exhibition will continue for another week or two.

Work on the dredging of West Lake proceeds with painful slowness. An efficient engineer, educated in Russia, is in charge but the government is niggardly in its provision of funds. West Lake is Hangchow's greatest single attraction to visitors and it would greatly advantage the city to deepen and improve the Lake which has long been neglected.

Mr. Tsai Yuen-pai, former Minister of Education, is visiting Hangchow. He will speak Friday afternoon in the big West Lake theater to the educators and students of the city.

Another distinguished visitor to Hangchow this week is the Right Reverend H. J. Molony, Bishop of the Diocese of Chekiang. Bishop Molony has recently returned from England. He has been holding important conferences with church leaders while in the city and on Sunday afternoon he preached an impressive sermon before the foreign residents.

The World's Week of Prayer for Students was initiated Sunday by addresses in all the churches by representatives of the Young Men's Christian Association.

The Provincial Assembly after two months continuous sessions is now enjoying a month's recess. Its president, Mr. Sen Din-yih, has gone to Peking for a visit.

Championship Medal Goes To Mrs. Ezra

(Continued from Page 1)

Small baskets: 1, R. E. Toeg; 2, Mrs. E. C. Pearce.

Large basket: 1, Mrs. E. C. Pearce; 2, R. E. Toeg; 3, Mrs. Coutts.

Small vases: H. M., Mrs. N. L. Sparke, H. M., A. S. P. White-Cooper.

Large vase: 1, Mrs. E. C. Pearce.

Children's Table: 1, Nancy Lambert.

Standard

Golden Cockscorn: 1st, Way Yu-ding.

Golden Cross Knot: 2nd, Yue Tse-doo.

Purple Pine: H. M., Chu Siang-ying.

Lilac: 1st, Wu Yoong; 2nd, Mrs. Ezra; 3rd, A. P. Nazer; H. M., Way Yu-ding.

Pink Ribbon: 1st, A. P. Nazer; 2nd, Mrs. H. K. Craddock.

Lilac Peonia: 1st, Way Yu-ding; 3rd, F. H. Crossley.

Pink Lotus: 2nd, H. P. Nazer.

Golden Lotus: 1st, Way Yu-ding.

Snow Lion: H. M., F. H. Crossley.

White Peonia: 1st, Mrs. Ezra; 3rd, Mrs. Ezra.

Pink Nee King Ball: 1st, Mrs. Ayscough; 3rd, Chu Siang-ying; H. M., Chang Tsing-sun.

Yellow "Nee King" Ball: 2nd, Way Yu-ding.

Golden Plate: 2nd, Way Yu-ding.

White Earpick: 1st, A. P. Nazer; 2nd, R. Kurosaawa.

White Dragon's Beards: 1st, E. F. Mackay.

White Needle: H. M. Chu Siang-ying.

Golden Ribbon: 1st, N. L. Sparke.

Single Yellow: 1st, Chu Siang-ying.

Golden Lotus: 1st, Mrs. Ayscough; 2nd, Chu Siang-ying.

White Nee King Ball: H. M. F. H. Crossley.

Purple Needle: 2nd, Way Yu-ding.

Foreign Butterfly: 1st, Chu Siang-ying.

White Lotus: 1st, Chu Siang-ying; 2nd, Way Yu-ding; 3rd, E. F. Mackay.

White Needle with Olea center: 1st, Mrs. Ezra; H. M., Mr. A. S. P. White-Cooper.

Jewel Crab: 1st, Chu Siang-ying; H. M., Chu Siang-ying.

Green-haired Thorn: 1st, Way Yu-ding; 2nd, Pan Kee.

White Earpick: 1st, Mrs. Ezra; 2nd, Mrs. Ezra; 3rd, R. Kurosaawa.

White Deer's Horn: 2nd, R. E. Toeg.

Green "Man Sze": H. M., N. L. Sparke.

Purple Bamboo Leaf: 1st, Chang Tsing-sun and P. Peebles.

Bronze Bamboo Leaf: 2nd, N. L. Sparke.

Bronze Earpick: 1st, Mrs. Ezra.

Bronze Needle: 1st, Mrs. Ezra; 2nd, H. M., Mrs. Ezra.

Pink Lotus: 1st, Mrs. Ezra.

Purple Earpick: 1st, A. P. Nazer and 1st, Mrs. Ezra; 2nd, Mrs. Ezra.

Purple "Wu Yoong": H. M., E. F. Mackay; 1st, Mrs. Ezra; 2nd, Mrs. Ezra; 3rd, A. P. Nazer; H. M., Yah Zee-yuen.

Pink Ribbon: 1st, F. C. Potter; 2nd, F. C. Potter.

Golden Cross Knot: 1st, Pau Kee.

Japanese Lotus: 1st, Way Yu-ding.

Bronze Needles: 2nd, Mrs. Ezra.

Purple Needle: 1st, Way Yu-ding.

Japanese Golden Lotus: 1st, R. E. Toeg; 2nd, Way Yu-ding.

Purple Bamboo Leaf: 2nd, Chu Siang-ying.

Purple Lotus: 1st, Yue Tse-doo.

Yang Foe Ribbon: 1st, Mrs. Ezra; 2nd, Way Yu-ding.

Pink Lotus: H. M., Way Yu-ding.

Bronze Pheasant's feather: 1st, R. E. Toeg.

Golden Bamboo Leaf: H. M., Mrs. A. K. Craddock.

Yellow Ball: 1st, Mrs. Ezra; 2nd, Mrs. A. K. Craddock; H. M., Yue Tse-doo.

Golden-haired Thorn: 1st, A. P. Nazer; H. M., A. P. Nazer.

Group of Dwarf Plants

1st, Yue Tse-doo.

2nd, Chu Siang-ying.

3rd, Way Yu-ding.

H. M., Mrs. Ezra.

H. M., Chu Siang-ying.

Standard Yellow Peony: 1, Mrs. Craddock; 2, Way Yu-ding.

Standard Yellow Peony: 1, Mr. B. A. Clarke.

Single White Peony: 1, Chu Siang-ying; 2, Mrs. Craddock.

Red Anemone: 1, Yue Tse-doo; Hon. Mention, Mr. B. A. Clarke.

Hairy Lotus: 1, Chu Siang-ying.

Brown Quilled Lotus: 1, Chu Siang-ying.

Red Lotus: 1, Chang Yue-chee.

Yellow Lotus: Hon. Mention, Mrs. Ayscough.

Lotus, Light: 1, Mr. A. S. P. White-Cooper.

Lotus, pink: 1, Mr. Kurosaawa.

Bush

Silver plate with Olea center: Hon. Mention, Yue Tse-doo.

Lilac Ribbon: 1, R. Kurosaawa.

Silver Plate: 1, Way Yu-ding.

Purple Earpick: 1, Way Yu-ding; Hon. Mention, Way Yu-ding.

Yellow Ball: 1, Mrs. E. I. Ezra.

Purple Ribbon: 1, Mr. R. Kurosaawa.

Yellow Bamboo Leaf: 2, Mr. B. A. Clarke.

Yellow Needle: 2, Mr. R. Kurosaawa.

Pink Hair Thorn: 2, and Hon. Mention, Chu Siang-ying.

Jewel Ribbon: 1, Mrs. E. I. Ezra.

Purple plate with Olea center: 1, Yah Zee-yuen.

White Dragon's Eye: 1, Mr. R. E. Toeg.

Yellow small snow: Hon. mention, Mrs. E. I. Ezra.

Yellow Dragon's Eye: 2, Mrs. E. I. Ezra.

White "Neeking" Ball: 1, Mr. F. H. Crossley.

Yellow "Neeking" Ball: 2, Ya Zee-yuen.

Jewel Lady's Ornament: 1, Way Yu-ding.

Purple "Wu Yoong": 1 and 2, Chang Tsing-sun.

Lilac Lotus: 1, Yu Tse-doo.

Purple Peony: Hon. mention Mr. R. Kurosaawa.

"Neeking" Lotus: 1, Chang Tsing-sun.

Lilac Peony: 1, Chu Siang-ying.

Lilac Ribbon: Hon. mention, Way Yu-ding.

Yellow Needles: 1, Mr. E. F. Mackay.

Golden Deer's Horn: 1, Mrs. E. I. Ezra; 2, Chu Siang-ying; Hon. mention, Way Yu-ding.

Red Heaven and White Ground: 1, Mrs. F. Ayscough.

Curled Petal Lotus: 2, Mrs. F. Ayscough.

White Lotus: 1 and 2, Way Yu-ding.

White Peony: 3, Chu Siang-ying.

White Pine: 1, Mr. R. Kurosaawa.

White needle: 2, Way Yu-ding.

Green "Men Sze": 2, Mr. B. A. Clarke.

White "Man Sze": 2, Mr. R. Kurosaawa.

Dwarf

Incurved Yellow:—1, Chu Zung-ching.

Quilled Lilac:—1, Chu Zung-ching.

Bi-color:—1, R. Kurosaawa.

Bronze Snow:—1, Chu Zung-ching.

Quilled Bronze:—1, Mr. R. Kurosaawa; 2, Mrs. E. I. Ezra.

Blush Flat Petal:—1 and 3, Mr. R. Kurosaawa; 2, Chu Zung-ching.

Yellow Lotus:—1, Chu Siang-ying.

Blue Quilled:—1, Yu Tse-doo.

Bronze Peony:—1, Yu Tse-doo.

Golden Earpick:—1, B. A. Clarke; 2, R. Kurosaawa.

Yellow Earpick:—1, R. Kurosaawa; 2, Way Yu-ding.

Lilac Peony:—2, B. A. Clarke.

Yellow Shou Shou Wool Robe:—1, B. A. Clarke.

Pastry Incurved Yellow:—2, Chang Tsing-sun.

Yellow Anemone:—1, B. A. Clarke.

Yellow Snow with Olea center:—1, Mrs. Ayscough.

Brown Peony:—2, R. Kurosaawa.

Red Lotus:—1, Mrs. E. I. Ezra.

Yellow Small But:—1, Mrs. Ayscough.

Standard Lilac Lotus:—2, Mrs. Ayscough.

Standard Red Heaven White Ground:—1, Chu Siang-ying.

Standards

Yellow Lotus:—1, R. E. Toeg.

Silver Plate with Olea Center:—2, Yu Tse-doo.

Silver Ribbon:—Hon. mention, Chu Siang-ying.

Red Earpick:—2, Way Yu-ding.

Best Chrysanthemum:—Way Yu-ding.

Ferns

Nephrolepis:—1, F. H. Crossley.

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Col. Swinton

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Maiden Hair:—1, P. Peebles; 1, R. E. Toeg; 2, F. H. Crossley.

Maiden Hair (small):—1, and 3, R. E. Toeg; 2, F. H. Crossley.

Adiantum Trapeziforme:—Hon. mention, Mrs. E. C. Pearce.

Auracarie:—1, Mrs. E. I. Ezra.

Maiden Hair Fern (small):—1, Chu Zung-ching.

Nephrolepis:—3, Mrs. E. I. Ezra.

Adiantum Gracillimum:—Hon. mention, Way Yu-ding and Chu Siang-ying.

Palm:—1, F. H. Crossley.

Selaginella Moss:—1, B. A. Clarke.

Bird's Nest Fern:—1, Way Yu-ding.

Maiden Hair Fern Paotitil:—1, E. F. Mackay; 2, R. E. Toeg.

Boston Fern:—1, F. H. Crossley.

Asparagus Plumosus:—1, Chu Zung-ching.

Asparagus Sprongori:—Hon. mention, R. E. Toeg.

Vegetables

Potatoes:—1, Miss Wadman; 2, A. P. Nazer; 3, R. E. Toeg.

Artichokes:—1, A. P. Nazer; 2, P. Peebles.

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New York World Correspondent
Who Campaigned With Both
Finds The Men Now in Field
Have Broader View of the
War

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FOR A BETTER MORALE'

Wireless and Cameras of Air-
men Enable Gunners to Place
Shells Where and When Will
Be Most Effective—Recent
Advances A Mere Start

By Arno Dosch-Fleuret
(New York World)
Visitor's Chateau, British Army in
France.

A big lyddite shrapnel shell one of
those new ones, about eight times as
big as the ordinary three-inch shrapnel,
broke in the air sufficiently near so
that the green smoke which appeared
in a sudden puff was very vivid and
malignant.

"You want to look out for that stuff,"
said the British officer walking beside
me; "if you get any on your coat it
will be ruined."

Record Held in Veneration

This was an officer of the new army,
a man who was not in the least
interested in war from a personal
point of view a little more than two
years ago; but it was curiously re-
miniscent of that old British army
which came to France in August, 1914,
and left behind a record the whole
new British army holds in veneration.
It reminded me of those careless,
cheerful fellows of the best English
families who led those other British
patriots, the Tommies from the East
End of London, in the first fighting
in France. It made me realize that
this new army is not so different after
all from the old.

We have heard a lot about the de-
mocratizing influence of the new
British army, and there has been a
natural interest in how Englishmen
would fight in the mass, once that old
influence of class distinction had dis-
appeared in the army raised by
Kitchener. The answer is that the
old class distinction has not disap-
peared. The new army is modelled
on the lines of the old. It is simply
a very much bigger army.

General Level of Britishness

After all, notwithstanding all we
have heard about the great body of
the British public being so insular in
its point of view that real interest in
the European war could not be found
among them, there seems to be an
evenness, a general level of British-
ness, that runs through the race.
Here we have in France a lot of British
soldiers which the censor may permit
me to number about 2,000,000, and
they are uncommonly like that 70,000
who came over in the beginning. They
are just about as good soldiers; no
better, no worse.

They may not have fought through
South Africa and most of India, but a
fair share of them have spent a few
months in the trenches in France; and
beside that training all the soldiering
against wild tribes, Boers and Indian
mountaineers does not count for so
much as the English people led them-
selves to believe. In short, they have
just as good soldiers in France today
as they had at the beginning and a
whole lot better than they had a year
ago.

This may seem like heresy if it
reaches English eyes; but I prefer the
new army. Its men look to me like
better soldiers, more intelligent, and
those I have talked with certainly had
a much better idea of what the war

is all about and the part they are
playing in it. They do not merely
have a violent animosity against the
individual who is shooting at them
from the opposite trench. They see
the war in its larger aspects, and
have a deep, grounded conviction that
the independence and future of the
world depends on their sacrifice. No
general could hope for an army with a
better morale than that.

Top and Bottom of Society

I do not mean to make an unkind
comparison with the old army. Its
members are mostly dead—and they
died gallantly. But I have found an
inclination to compare the new British
army unfavorably with the old, and I
do not believe it fair. Saying it as
modestly as I can, I happen to be
the only correspondent of any nation
who saw that old British army in
action. I watched it for weeks fight-
ing and holding the Germans who
greatly outnumbered it on the Aisne,
and I acquired a great respect for
its cool courage and cheerful daring.
But it did not have the intelligence
of this army. It was made up of two
classes of people, the top and the
bottom of English society. The only
exception to this must be one in
favor of those sturdy sergeants, the
backbone of the British army, men
very much like the sergeants in our
own army, who hold the respect of
every one.

This new army is made up of every
class of English people. Consequently
it has in it that ability which built
the British empire, that ability which
the Germans detest.

The word "class" I use consciously.
If I were writing of Americans I
should make the concession we owe
to our democracy of using the word
"kind." But in speaking of English-
men one must always say class to
keep the meaning clear. There are
various classes of English people;
they know it and prefer it that way.
And it has no more disappeared with
the new army than with the confer-
ring of a new set of patents of nobility.
The new British army is no more de-
mocratic than it ever was, whatever
that fact may hold of good or evil. It
is led by the upper classes, and the
great rank and file of Englishmen are
in the ranks.

Except for the first few months of
the war comparatively few sergeants
have received their commissions, and
I fancy the sergeants are on the
whole just as pleased, though not
always. The officers, however, par-
ticularly the officers of the old army
and the "dug-outs"—retired officers
back in the service—say the sergeants
ought to be promoted faster, that it is
absurd for civilians with higher rank
and higher pay to come to these
veteran sergeants and ask them what
they have to do. These civilians, how-
ever, have learned their way around
pretty well by this time and they no
longer rely as much on the sergeants
as formerly.

Rapid Rise of Officers

One of the results to be expected of
the sudden growth of a big new army
like this is the rapid rise of officers due
to their local prominence in the dis-
tricts where the regiments were raised.
For instance, the gentry of Kent
are leading its farm boys and the sons
of small tradesmen. The workmen
from the cotton mills of the Midlands
are being led by the kind of men who
employed them. The non-commis-
sioned officers were usually foremen
before the war. This is considered
eminently fitting, and the soldiers
prefer it so. But it has given high
rank to many men who have learned
all they know of the art of war in a
very short time, while older soldiers
have frequently not risen as rapidly as
one might expect in an army that
jumped to more than twenty times its
former size in two years.

Throughout the British army in
France one encounters many older
officers ranking not higher than
captain or major who are doing hard
work with little glory making things

Noted Opera Singer Held by Austrians



Mme. Emmy Destinn

New York, Oct. 6.—It is learned here that Mme. Emmy Destinn, noted
opera singer, is being detained in Prague, Austria, by the Austrian military
authorities and will not be permitted to return to this country to fulfill opera
and concert engagements this winter.

She went to Prague at the close of last season to be near Dinu Gilly,
the Algerian Opera singer, to whom she is reported to be engaged. Gilly is
a French subject and has been interned by the Austrian authorities.

Mme. Destinn applied to the American Embassy in Vienna for assistance
in leaving the country and also to the State Department in Washington.
She was unable to obtain an American passport because she is not yet an
American citizen although she has taken out her first papers in this country.

go right. These are the "dug-outs."

They have all seen service in their
youth, but left the army to go into
business or to spend their incomes.
Now they are back again, very cheer-
ful and able, doing yeoman service,
but outranked by many new officers.

Going about the British front as I
have been doing lately in the company
of James H. Hare, the daring Ameri-
can war photographer, and Eugene
Tardieu, a distinguished French news-
paperman, we generally find ourselves
at meal time at the table of a divisional
commander, where in addition to food
one picks up unconsidered trifles. In
the way of military knowledge and a
good bit of the men who are doing
this fighting. Under these circum-
stances I have deliberately fished for
certain apparently small fry in the
way of facts, and have frequently
landed bigger fish than I was angling
for.

Respect for French Prowess

The two smaller things that inter-
ested me were how the army felt to-
ward the French and what it thought
in general about the business of
soldiering. I found that the whole
British Army has acquired a very deep
respect for the prowess of the French,
and particularly since the men have
been shoulder to shoulder on the
Somme they never miss a chance to
express their admiration. As to
soldiering, if there were ever any

British officers who looked upon war
as the height of sport there are cer-
tainly none now. This is the most
serious army you might hope to en-
counter, and for that reason is a much
more dangerous army for its enemies
than the more cheerful army of other
days.

Within the past few days I have
sat beside, at different tables, two
Englishmen who have delighted most
of us, George Birmingham, the writer
of amusing Irish tales, and Theodore
Holland, to the music of whose waltzes
many of us have danced miles in the
last few years, and over them, too, is
that cast of serious thought that
characterizes the new British army.

The British have always had an
open way about telling of their ac-
tivities, but at the front they prac-
tically take you into their military
secrets. The only reason I believe my
mind is not fuller of their designs on
various fronts is their fear of boring
us with details. They showed us
their amazingly accurate maps of the
enemy trenches, reduced to such a
point of perfection that the Germans

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can be seen in the trenches. These
maps are made up of dozens and
dozens of photographs made from
aeroplanes, as all such maps have
been made from the beginning of the
war, but they have now reached a
state of perfection that is wonderful.
It is partly due to the daring of the
airmen, and partly to the perfection
of lenses, but the result is all that
could be asked. Such clear views be-
hind the enemy's lines are given that
the impact of every shell shows. So
if there is a bombardment this after-
noon, by comparing photographs
taken this morning with those taken
tomorrow morning an artillery com-
mander can tell exactly the result of
his shell fire.

During a bombardment, of course,
the aeroplanes are up watching and
wirelessing back the shell fire in
action, but they cannot give such
accurate information as the photo-
graphs they take. So the habit now in
the midst of a bombardment is to keep
the aeroplanes coming and going
taking photographs during action.
These are developed so rapidly that
the artillery commanders have the
information as to their shell fire with-
in ten or fifteen minutes after the
actual firing. When there is a con-
siderable attack on and the object is to
find and silence the German cannon,
or to follow the progress of the im-
mediate reserves, the artillery com-
manders are constantly in a position
to get the most from their guns. They
never have to do any guessing.

Greater Shell Efficiency

It is easy to see from this the grow-
ing importance of the air service, and,
as it has been very apparent to me at
the front that the British are very
much better off in this respect than
the Germans opposite them, it stands
to reason the British must be getting
much more value per shell.

I had further proof of this in the
persistence the Germans show, par-
ticularly on the Somme, in shelling
points which have not been occupied
for many days. In fact, it was so
well known in some sections where
the Germans would be likely to shell
that by steering our course so as to
miss those useless targets we could
advance well within the German line
of shell fire without particular danger.

On the Somme, for instance, the
nearest shell that has fallen has been
over a hundred yards away. For
the most part we could feel sure none
would be within two hundred yards.
But if we had not been about by an
officer who knew where he was going
we could very easily have walked
under very intensive shell fire.

There appears, in this connection,
to be certain disadvantages in the
careful German systematizing of
everything. They systematize their
shelling to such an extent on the
Somme even that we knew what they
were going to do. If we knew it, all
commanders knew it, and busily
moved their troops about in safety
in the very heart of the battlefield

just where the Germans should have
been able to reach them with shells.
Meanwhile German commanders who
were trying to do the same thing back
of their front lines were being per-
sistently shelled.

Here again the air service is all
important. The artillery commanders
must know what effect their shells are
having or they might as well not do
any shelling. Even if they happen to
be lucky and kill many of the enemy,
it is not of much immediate value as
long as others of the enemy can move
forward by a different route.

One of the results of this is com-
parative safety for troops anywhere
back of the first line on the British
side. I noticed that they do not even
shell the roads to any great extent,
though they held all this section only
a few weeks ago and know to a yard
where their shells fall. I am commit-
ting no indiscretion, I believe, in say-
ing that British troops constantly
move over these roads, but it does the
Germans no good to know they must
be doing this if they do not know
when they are doing it.

Estimation of Colonials

At one place and another I learned
what the British Army thinks of its

colonial troops. All the first Canadian
troops, I have been told, were as good
as those which have come since, while
the same may be said of the Austra-
lians. And one and all agree that the
South Africans were very far above
par. The Canadians who have come
more recently, it might be commented,
were mostly born on the American
continent.

In the field, however, it is not easy
to tell whether the soldiers are British
born or colonial, except for the in-
signia on their uniforms. All have
acquired a veteran look and they all
have something so notably British
about them that they could never be
mistaken for anything else.

[Several lines here were deleted by
the censor and in the previous para-
graph half a dozen clauses were cut
out, apparently with a knife, words
being pencilled in at three points.]

That would be, I believe, the sum
of my observations on the British
front. The army is on a good work-
ing basis—and it looks to me as if
it were just about getting its second
wind and preparing to get busy. The
advances so far made on the Somme
were a mere start for that immense
army.

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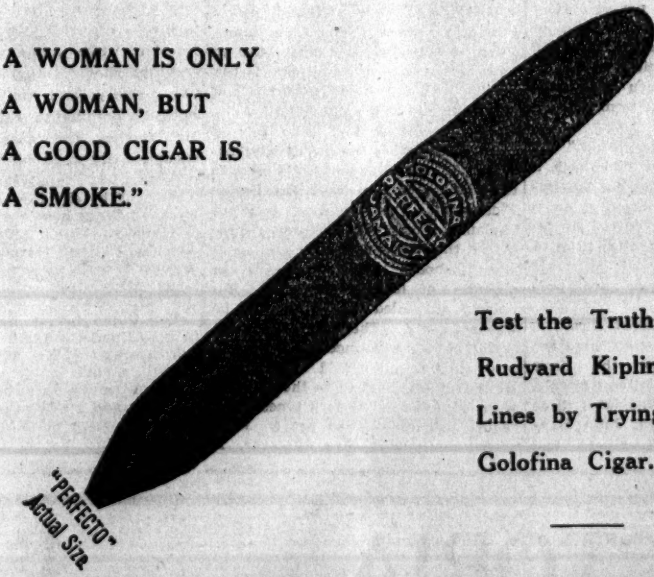
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News and Views in the World of Books

A French Mother

A French Mother in War Time: Being the Journal of Mme. Edouard Drumont. Translated by Grace E. Bevir. Edward Arnold. London.

War develops super-mothers. Otherwise the mothers could not endure. As Paul, the son of Mme. Drumont, writes to her, "One is never entirely miserable when one has a mother," so the author in her journal conveys to us that one is never entirely miserable when one is a mother.

Not even when her son is in the altitudes at the front, for she says that she scrubs the tables, makes the beds, nails up rows of pegs in the big ward, without any idea of being rewarded in any way for her trouble, thinking only of the many mothers who are suffering and weeping, and hoping that some one will do for her son what she is doing for theirs.

Although, in their weakness, the mothers may cry out, as did this mother: "Ah! why do we have children?" One must not conceal from oneself that a mother's love is in no way reciprocal—it is merely a gift.

In her journal of the first two years of the war Mme. Drumont, who is the wife of the well-known editor of the *Libre Parole*, has given us quite simply the facts surrounding her and the feelings dominating her—facts of war, feelings of a mother. At the outbreak of the war her son Paul, by a former marriage, joined a squadron of the French Flying Corps. His mother relates that when he was quite tiny and she was standing on the balcony holding him in her arms he said suddenly:

"Mummy, I shall go up among the stars one day."

And when she answered: "You would leave your mummy then?" he replied: "Oh, no. I shall go up among the stars, but I shall always come down to earth again."

It proved to be a prophecy, and his description of his endurance tests, of his flights by day and his flights by night forms a very vivid part of the mother's journal.

Quite aside from this mother passion it is interesting to read, as it was set down day by day, the occurrences of those first two years, when week by week they—and we—looked for the conclusion of the war. Now, when there is almost none to prophesy its end, one has a contrasting realization of the tremendous multiplying power of time and events.

In spite of the poor translation where most of the French feeling is lost in the English word, the journal is an interesting and faithful portrayal.

TROUBLED PHILOSOPHERS

Philosophers in Trouble. By L. P. Jacks. Henry Holt and Co. \$1.25 (Gold) net.

Speculative Philosophy is a "high-falutin term." It belongs to the high-brow. But the relation of what we do to what we think is as concrete to the lowbrow. If it is not so readily and easily analyzed. And it is as comic! Perhaps, however, only the full flavor of the farcical qualities can be appreciated when they are presented in university terms of intellectual ethics.

Not since "Philosophy Four," by Owen Wister, have we had such a keen and amusing satire on the impracticability of Moral Science as is given in the collection of six stories by L. P. Jacks under the title of "Philosophers in Trouble."

Three of the stories are pre-eminent.

The scene of "Bracketed First" is at the University, and the time the yearly competition for the Kant Scholarship in Speculative Morals. Among the nineteen candidates three are favorites; two men, John Danvers, whose father's turpitude had

furnished him with a unique knowledge of evil which he desired to apply to the service of the world. Tom Pindar, who was a champion of "self-realization," and a girl, Madeleine Doughty, whose attraction for the subject is not known until the end of the story.

Inevitably the men were in love with Madeleine and loyal to each other in a spirit of self-renunciation. It didn't occur to the examiners to apply the Universal Law to the Particular Question and settle the affair as to which should be the winner by the application of Kantian philosophy, thereby proving the candidate's capacity for moral decision. No, they followed the usual method and awarded the prize to the best essay, that of Madeleine.

But the practical test came a year later. A tramp met the three, separately, on a dark and stormy night. The tramp was hungry and cold. He asked for the price of a meal and a bed. John Danvers hesitated to give it to him, thinking there was some philosophical and speculative connection between the position in which he was placed and the appeal. He wanted to argue it out with himself first. So he told the man to come to him next morning.

Madeleine Doughty gave him the money. Tom Pindar gave him more money because Madeleine had given him some. Then Tom met Danvers. They discussed the subject theoretically, and decided finally that the man who was proved to have done right should have Madeleine.

It would not be fair to tell the result. But there is suspense and tragedy, as well as satire and farce, in the story. And one remembers rather poignantly the advice of the tramp:

"Speculative morals should not be taken neat."

How a by-election was determined, or socialism defeated, by means of a pig is keenly set forth in "The Poor Man's Pig."

A young revolutionary came down from London to the country to tell the laborers that "he would be very sorry for any laborer who was fool enough to be loyal to his master." This didn't impress them much. It rather affronted their intelligence. They had found that out for themselves, and moreover, they had acted upon it. But when he explained how thinking their jobs was doing their duty to the working class he won their admiration, and almost their vote. However, as the author says:

"Great ideas when introduced into the medium of our agricultural minds often assume a form very different from that which their originators intend them to wear. The idea as freshly minted, say, by Karl Marx or Mr. Bernard Shaw, is one thing; as apprehended by a farm laborer is quite another."

And these laborers apprehended their philosophy or politics in the terms of pigs—their chief source of income. A State which would take away their litters and give them their share, not in live pigs but in dead bacon? Never!

To a man they voted for the Tory candidate!

In "Not Convincing; or, The Rejected Article," the secret of Camelus, a preacher and a scholar, is unlocked for the first time. Camelus had what amounted to a habit of running away. And his various reappearances were always heralded by some new work. His first, "A Defense of the Literal Truth of the Whole Bible," was followed by a romantic novel, "The Clergyman." Then he appeared as a biographer on "The Progressives," and by virtue of this was appointed to the chair of the Political Biography of All Ages. Then followed a play, "The Isle of Dead Women—a Drama of Civilization." In his final role he is seen as the founder of a new religion, Divine Fictionism. The reason of this he explains. Forty years before he came before the world as the champion of the orthodox faith against the assaults of modern thought. But nobody suspected whose doubts he was attacking. They were his own!

His next appearance was understood to be in the field of romance. His novel was said to be the greatest work of fiction of modern times. But "The Clergyman" was not a work of fiction in any sense whatever. It

was intended as a faithful portrayal of his own experience! He wrote "The Progressives," in which there was not one statement of fact from beginning to end, and was sued for libel and lost!

"I had become an apostle of facts," he said, "but knew that of all things in the world facts are the most mendacious."

So he founded the new religion and the story tells the results, all related to our own experiences and secret thoughts.

In style, material, and development these stories are delightful. While the others seem more forced, all are productive of thought and of much enjoyment.

BETWEEN TWO WORLDS

Between Two Worlds. By Philip Curtiss. Frontispiece. New York: Harper and Brothers. \$1.35 (gold).

Said Cella: "I suppose every person in this room has his story. . . . All except that awful creature. I can't possibly grant any romance to him." But if that "awful creature," Fatty Baughman, hadn't happened to be in Trentin's on a certain night, Sidney Gresham would have found no one to keep him there—he wouldn't have heard Dora Middleman sing—in short, there wouldn't have been any story! And so we are intensely grateful to Fatty Baughman.

Gresham, hopelessly in love with a piece of icy perfection called Ruth Abbot, occasionally tries to seek relaxation in the night life of New York restaurants. On the fateful evening with which the book opens he joins Fatty Baughman, known as the Cabaret King, hears Dora Middleman, who is primarily attired in a simple white dress, sing "My Old Kentucky Home," and is charmed by her art. Gresham, Dora, Baughman, and an unattractive puppet, Mabel Ryder, go out together. Later, without Miss Ryder, the three of them go to Baughman's apartment for something to drink. There, Baughman's saily little invad wife discovers them, and he introduces Dora as Sidney Gresham's wife. She plays her part with attractive piquancy and a dear old lady is happily deceived. And Gresham—Gresham is touched by the romance of it all! As a contrast, Sidney is then shown in the environment of Overbrook—his own world, a world of reality and culture and interest in the better things of life. Here we meet Ruth Abbot, exponent of superiority. With beauty, brains, wit, family and money—what more can one want? Gresham wanted more, but it took a little cabaret singer to make him know it. It is interesting to note his reaction from this paragon to simple, primitive Dora Middleman.

Mr. Curtiss has told an extremely interesting story. Our attention is held ease to the very last page; and he has done more than that; his characters are people. Gresham is typical of the best variety of well-to-do aristocratic New Yorker; probably more human and more idealistic than most of them. Dora is singularly unspoiled by her contact with the rough edge of life, and first and foremost is—Woman. She is truly Eve, in the simplicity of her emotion. She loves violently and frankly; she is jealous with tiger-like ferocity; and her thoughts are entirely dominated by "her man."

Mr. Curtiss has accomplished an exceptionally good bit of art in his psychological analysis of Ruth Abbot. Why she is what she is and how it affects her is worked out to a nicety. Hugo Nelson, "The Amoeba," is very lovable, and Cella arouses our intense admiration. Baughman brings forth our sense of the pathetic.

The thing that impresses us most in Mr. Curtiss's admirable novel is his tolerance. The characters are drawn in such a big way that the book helps us to a better understanding and leads us to realize that there is a ways something for which we can "love our fellow-man."

WINDY McPHERSON

Windy McPherson's Son. By Sherwood Anderson. New York and London: John Lane Company. \$1.40 (gold) net.

Some one said the other day that the "great American novel" is constantly discovered, lost and rediscovered. There can be little doubt that one of our different States; but that does not prevent there being American novels that are great. "Windy McPherson's Son" is one of the finest outputs from the pen of a writer dealing with essentially American phases of life that has appeared for many a season.

It depicts life in the Middle West; pictures it as Dostoevsky pictured the many-colored life of Russia; with almost as wonderful a touch of genius, with a more concentrated and daring skill. It is the epic of a raw, crude boy who rises to the height of commercial success by means so natural, so inevitable that one follows his career breathlessly and with a sympathy which is almost painful. Sam McPherson is limned with the boldest, most virile brush any American author has yet held. His experiences in boyhood, his awakening to manhood's needs and powers are related with no squeamish sentiment, but truly, simply, after the fashion of the classic writers of all times.

His environment is splendidly drawn. The narrow, gossiping, venomous population of Caxton, Ind., is typical of most of our small

Western towns, and the mirror is held up to nature with amazing certainty in such paragraphs as this: "At the house Jane McPherson sat waiting for her boy. She was thinking of the scene in her church and a hard light was in her eyes. Sam went past the sleeping room of his parents, where Windy McPherson snored peacefully, and up the stairway to his own room. He undressed and, putting out the light, knelt upon the floor. From the wild ravings of the man in the jail he had got hold of something, the midst of the blasphemy of Mike McCarthy he had sensed a deep and abiding love of life. Where the church had failed the bold sensualist had succeeded. Sam felt that he could have prayed in the presence of the entire town."

Windy, the ex-army man, with his blatant shoutings of past deeds and his cowardly stealings from the silent, laborious wife, is a character to make one gloat over the prowess of the author's pen. There are numerous others, as distinct and out-starting, each and all cast with the seeming carelessness which betrays the toil of the master.

"Of women, Mr. Anderson talks without gloves on; there is no histrionic display of chivalry, and they are as they are. But through the almost sad revelation of their pettiness, their frequent falseness, there comes a soft note of hopeful idealism, which breathes the memory of noble and God-inspired womanhood. The strange, farsighted artist, Telfer, shouts to the

stupefied young Sam: "That is not your notion. You have it from that school teacher. It is the opinion of a woman. Their opinions, like the books they sometimes write, are founded on nothing. They are not the real things. Women know nothing. Men only care for them because they have not had what they want from them." But then he adds, with the wonderful naive touch of sincerity, "No woman is really big—except, maybe, my woman, Eleanor." It would take considerable space to do full justice to this rare and exceedingly fine book. In a single sentence, it is an epic of modern life in a Western small town. Whoever desires to keep abreast with the best in current literature cannot afford to let it go unread.

TRAIL OF THE PEARL

The Trail of the Pearl. By Garrard Harris. Harper and Brothers. \$1 (gold) net.

Buck Allen was an orphan. When he was 8 years old his mother and father died, and his rascally uncle drew for the property. They did this by the ingenious method of inserting one red grain of corn among other yellow ones in a hat. The one who got the red grain also got the property. In the same way they drew for Buck. He fell to Sol Allen, a moonshiner, out on bail.

Sol had a son, Tobe by name, the kind of coward and bully any boy

would like to kick. One day Tobe, in a fit of anger, threw a mussel shell at Buck's head, injuring him only temporarily, but everlastingly benefiting him. For in the mussel shell was a pearl which Buck found—a pearl that came to be known as the Cumberland Pearl, and for which eventually, after many escapades, Buck received \$3,000.

"The Trail of the Pearl" recounts Buck's adventures in getting away from his cousin and his uncle, and in appointing for himself a new guardian, and gaining an education. It also tells how Sol Allen, a villain of true melodramatic fitness, trailed his nephew, attempted to get the pearl by fair means and foul—by kidnapping Buck and lying in a court of law—and how eventually he was brought to justice, he and his son, Tobe.

The story will please the boy. It is full of adventure, of graphic characterizations, that vainly try to be humorous. It is like a moving picture, and satisfactory as a melodrama where virtue triumphs and vice sinks. One can applaud the hero and hiss the villain and close the book with a feeling of participating in life's copybook maxims.

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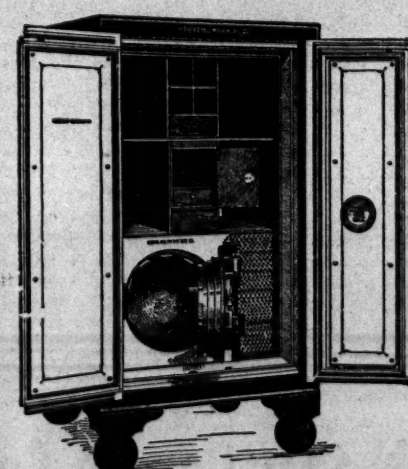
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GERMAN OFFICIALS ASK POLES TO VOLUNTEER

Say Russia Must Be Over-
thrown If New Kingdom
Is To Live

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)
Berlin, November 10.—In Warsaw and Lublin a proclamation of Governor-General von Beseler and Kuk has been published summoning the Poles to volunteer for the Polish army. The proclamation reads as follows:

The Rulers of the Allied Powers to the volunteers for the Polish Army.
The Rulers of the Allied Powers, Austria-Hungary and Germany, have notified their resolution to form of the Polish land delivered from the Russian tyranny, a new autonomous Kingdom of Poland. Your most ardent desire, entertained in vain for more than a century, is thus fulfilled. The furiousness and the danger of this hard war time and the care for our armies facing the enemy obliges us for the present to keep the administration of your new State still in our hands. Readily, however, we shall already give with your aid to the new Poland, by degrees, those public institutions which guarantee her consolidation, development and safety. Of these institutions the Polish army is the most important. The struggle with Russia has not yet terminated your desire to join. Therefore step to our side as volunteers in order to help to complete our victories over your oppressors. Bravely and with high distinction your brethren of the Polish Legion have fought on our side. Rival with them by forming new bodies of troops, which together with the old legions shall form the Polish army, which will consolidate your new State, and guarantee its interior and exterior security. You shall protect your country under your own colors and flags, cherished by you above all.

We know your courage and your ardent patriotism and call you to arms at our side. Rise! Your valiant armies will follow the example set by the brave Polish Legion and will in common work with the German and Austro-Hungarian armies lay the foundation for a Polish army, destined to revive the glorious traditions of your war history by the faith and the bravery of your warriors."

In the Courts

Mustapha Khan Guilty

The Indian watchman, Mustapha Khan, charged with the murder of two fellow Indian watchmen at the Pootung wharf of Messrs. Butterfield and Swire on the night of October 1, was found guilty Tuesday night in H.M.'s Supreme Court by a jury before Sir Haviland de Saumarez. He was sentenced to death. Mohamed Din, the second watchman held in connection with the affair, was dismissed yesterday after the jury had been summoned to hear the testimony against him.

The trial of the case closed late Tuesday evening. The accused was the only witness called to the stand. He said that on the night of the murder he had gone into the hut on the wharf, where the four Indian watchmen lived, for a smoke. Upon lighting a lamp he saw the two murdered men lying in their beds. They had been chopped to death. He said that the shock had proved too much for him and that he rushed out of the hut and that he did not remember anything until he was arrested in the vicinity of the Railway station seventeen days later.

The Chief Judge, in charging the jury, impressed upon them the importance of watching carefully the man's story in the face of the array of evidence introduced by the Crown Advocate. The jury retired and returned to court some forty minutes later, saying that six favored a verdict of guilty while the other six were in favor of acquittal. The Court again charged them and they retired. They returned in a short time with a verdict of guilty.

The Court summoned the accused and asked him if he had anything to say before sentence was passed. He said that he could only say that he was innocent of the crime. His sentence was fixed at death.

Morgan Trophies Case Convictions

The Chinese boy who admitted to the police that he had stolen the trophy cups of the late Mr. Joseph Morgan from the Morgan home in Haskell Road, was placed on trial in the Mixed Court yesterday. Two Chinese silver-smiths, charged with having received the stolen goods, also were placed on trial. The three were found guilty, the boy being sentenced to three years' imprisonment and the two silver-smiths to six months each.

The total value of the trophies was placed between \$4,000 and \$5,000. The boy admitted the theft saying that he had had a key made to fit the door of the room in which the trophies were stored.

Shipping Transfers

Captain Newcombe from leave has taken command of the Ngankin.
Captain Wavell of the Ngankin has taken command of the Chenan.
Mr. C. R. Meham, act. captain on the Chenan is on reserve.
Mr. L. Johnson, from reserve has gone 2nd officer on the Kansu.
Mr. F. H. Jacks, 2nd officer on the Kansu is on reserve.

Mr. C. Nyborg, from reserve has gone 2nd officer on the Kiochin.
Mr. D. T. James, from reserve has gone chief officer on the Chekiang.
Mr. C. A. Christensen, chief officer on the Chekiang is on reserve.

Mr. W. G. Ramsay, 2nd engineer on the Yingchow is on short leave.
Mr. P. B. McNeill, 3rd engineer on the Tungchow has gone act. 2nd engineer on the Yingchow.

Mr. C. Hamilton, from short leave has gone act. 3rd engineer on the Tungchow.
Mr. E. B. Foster, from short leave has gone chief engineer on the Kiangfou.

Mr. A. Hodge, act. chief engineer on the Kiangfou has gone same rank on the Kiangteen.

Mr. W. Pothergill, act. chief engineer on the Kianghsin has gone 2nd engineer on the Kianghsin.

Mr. C. Herzberg, from short leave has gone 3rd engineer on the Kiangfou.

Mr. S. Clement, 3rd engineer on the Kiangfou has gone same rank on the Hsinfong.

Mr. Jas. Taylor, 2nd engineer on the Kianghsin has gone sup. 2nd engineer on the Hsinfong.

Mr. J. Nelson, chief engineer on the Kwangchi has gone same rank on the Kiangteen.

Mr. H. Nielsen, from shore has gone 4th engineer on the Kiangwah.

Mr. E. W. Lowson, chief officer on the Chiuyuen has resigned.

Mr. E. B. Green, chief officer on the Kiangteen has gone same rank on the Chiuyuen.

Mr. M. C. Smith, 2nd officer on the Hsinfong has gone same rank on the Chiuyuen.

Mr. G. Watkins, 2nd officer on the Chiuyuen has resigned.

Mr. K. S. Hassal, 2nd officer on the Kiangteen has gone same rank on the Anping.

Mr. W. Hetherington, 2nd officer on the Anping has gone Chief officer on the Kiangteen.

Mr. J. Lindstrom, from shore has gone 2nd officer on the Poochi.

Mr. H. Langvard, from shore has gone 2nd officer on the Hsinfong.

Mr. F. C. Everett, 2nd officer on the Kutwo has gone act. chief officer on the Eang.

Mr. R. McLean, Chief officer on the Eang is awaiting orders.

Mr. F. Kelly, new appointment has gone 3rd officer on the Choyang.

Mr. R. E. Robinson, from sick leave has gone 2nd officer on the Wingsang.

Mr. R. Stephen, 2nd officer on the Wingsang is on reserve.

Mr. T. S. Vernon, 2nd officer on the Kutwo has gone same grade on the Changwo.

Mr. J. J. Knight, 2nd officer on the Kwongsang has resigned.

CANADA'S NEW GOVERNOR

(Renter's Agency War Service)

London, November 14.—The Duke of Devonshire, the new Governor-General of Canada and the Duchess have arrived in Ottawa. They received an ovation.

Are You Still Insurable?

Many a man who had thought himself in the best of health has suddenly discovered, on applying for life insurance, that he was already afflicted with an incipient malady which was bound to terminate fatally at no very distant day.

Statistics compiled by The Insurance Press of New York show that one in nine of all who apply for life insurance are rejected; but this by no means represents the proportion of persons of insurable age who would not now be able to pass a medical examination, though at one time they might have done so.

As to the need of Life Insurance, it takes no argument to convince a man who cannot get it that he needs it.

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SPORTS Latest News of Athletic World GOSSIP

AMERICAN RUGBY MEN WILL MEET TONIGHT

Summoned to Town Hall, 6.30,
In Order to Pe feet Org nisa-
tion; Four Teams Likely

Members of the American community interested in the organization of a team to play English Rugby Football will meet at the Town Hall at 6.30 o'clock this evening to perfect the organization. The rules for play will be explained by persons familiar with the game. Also the advantages of this game over the American game will be shown. It is planned to organize four teams for a winter season, these to include the British team, two teams from the American naval ships stationed here and the one team from the American community.

The following discussion of the English game is taken from a paper by David Starr Jordan, who introduced the game at Leland Stanford University, California:

Although there is no question that the changes in the rules of the American intercollegiate game this year (1911) have "opened up" the style of play, two more changes are necessary before the game will be for all practical purposes like Rugby. The first is to cut off "interference" or "off-side play" entirely. It is mostly cut off now, and it is this feature which was responsible for the unspectacular and dangerous piling up, or mass-play.

The second is to rule that a man who is down must at once let go of the ball, which still remains in play. This would do away with the "downs," which are uninteresting and take up most of the time of the ordinary game. This change also destroys all need of hard tackling of runners, and restores the finest feature of any football game, the passing rush of the backs, who pass the ball from hand to hand as the holder is blocked or tackled.

The other features of the two games are unimportant. Rugby has fifteen men, a larger field, and the men play in the lightest possible attire. The fact that the ball is always in play except when foul or out of bounds, makes the game more swift. Rugby is a game of running, dodging, passing and kicking, while the American game is a mimic battle, a game of plunging and pushing. As to which is more "strenuous" depends on the meaning attached to that word. In Rugby the ball is in play about thirty out of the forty minutes of the game. In the American game, about eight minutes. The rest is devoted to falling, getting up and getting ready for another plunge.

In the Rugby game every man must know the game thoroughly, for he has to decide his own play. The opening up of the American game shows that the players do not learn the game. This is the coach's business. The players are supposed to know mainly the signals. When a Rugby team knows the game thoroughly, the coach, as in baseball, is mostly unnecessary. This may be the main reason why professional coaches prefer the American game.

The Rugby game needs no remodeling. It is swift, clean-cut, and demands greater skill and greater alertness of those who play it. Men will play it for fun, not alone for the supposed "honor of the Varsity." The "soccer game," from which the Rugby game was derived, men will also play for sport and for exercise, but this is less spectacular and less attractive to the look-oner, hence less fitting to our ideas of "college spirit."

Portuguese Co., S.V.C., Rifle Meeting

Event No. 1.—Nolascio Prize—Practices 2 and 8:	
1. Pte. Joe Pereira	Points 28 + 2.8 = 30.8
2. Pte. F. Cruz	23 + 2.3 = 25.3
3. Cpl. Adelino Diniz	23 + 2.3 = 25.3
Event No. 2.—Club Uniao Prize—Practices 3 and 7:	
1. Sig. F. Diniz	Points 33 + 6.6 = 39.6
2. Cpl. J. Almeida	31 + 6.2 = 37.2
3. Pte. Plinio Silva	28 + 5.6 = 33.6
Event No. 3.—Soochow Prize—Skirmishing 600 to 200 yards:	
1. L-Cpl. M. Campos	Points 29 + 8.7 = 37.7
2. Pte. J. Campos	35 + 2 = 37
3. Pte. C. Sequeira	31 = 31
Event No. 4.—Officers Prize—Practices 5 and 9:	
1. Pte. R. Colacao	Points 31 + 3.1 = 34.1
2. Pte. C. Lubeck	25 + 7.5 = 32.5
3. L-Cpl. F. Sequeira	28 = 28
Event No. 5.—Ludy Cup—Practices 6 and 500 yards Bisley:	
1. Pte. B. Velera	Points 32 + 6.4 = 38.4
2. Pte. J. Pereira	35 + 3.5 = 38.5 - 3 = 35.5
3. Cpl. M. Campos	35 + 2 = 37
Event No. 6.—Wayfong Cup—Practices 4 and 300 yards Bisley:	
1. Pte. Aug. Silva	Points 32 + 6.4 = 38.4
2. Sergt. J. Canavarro	31 + 9.3 = 40.3 - 3 = 37.3
3. Cpl. M. Campos	32 + 6.4 = 38.4
Event No. 7.—R. A. B. Cup—Bisley 200 and 600 yards:	
1. Pte. B. Velera	Points 29 + 7.8 = 46.8 - 3 = 43.8
2. Pte. J. Diniz	40 = 40
3. Cpl. J. Almeida	34 + 6.8 = 40.8 - 2 = 38.8
Event No. 8.—Pandemonium Cup Bisley—400 and 500 yards:	
1. Pte. Aug. Silva	Points 32 + 6.4 = 38.4 - 3 = 35.4
2. Lieut. D. Gutterres	32 + 3.2 = 35.2
3. Capt. A. M. Diniz	31 + 3.1 = 34.1
Event No. 9.—Ladies Prize—Results of Practices 2, 4 and 6:	
1. Mrs. E. Marques Souza per Pte. J. Pereira	Points 27 + 2.7 = 29.7
2. Miss Lily Remedios	" J. Campos " 29 = 29
3. Miss Marie Roza	" J. Diniz " 29 = 29
4. Miss Helena Noronha	" P. Silva " 24 + 4.8 = 28.8
5. Mrs. Marie Costa	" Cpl. Adelino Diniz " 24 + 2.4 = 26.4
Competitors Prize:	
1. Pte. Plinio Silva	Points 36 + 7.2 = 43.2
2. Sergt. J. Canavarro	35 + 7 = 42
3. Pte. J. Pereira	36 + 3.6 = 39.6
4. Pte. Arnaldo Silva	32 + 6.4 = 38.4
5. Pte. J. Campos	38 = 38
Grand Aggregate:	
1. Pte. J. Pereira	111 134 245 points
2. Pte. J. Campos	97 127 224 "
3. Lieut. D. Gutterres	100 119 219 "
4. Pte. J. Diniz	103 112 215 "
5. Pte. Eduardo Carlos	101 114 215 "
6. Cpl. Adelino Diniz	91 119 210 "
Consolation Aggregate—(non-winners of 1st, 2nd, 3rd prizes):	
1. Pte. Arnaldo Silva	Points 178
2. L-Cpl. Victor Remedios	172
3. Sergt. Lino Costa	167
4. Cpl. Eduardo Leitao	154
5. Pte. Fortunato Luz	144
6. C-Sgt. Heleno Fernandes	128
7. Pte. Victor Machado	120
8. Pte. Alberto Simoes	118
Verdant Villa Inter-Section Cup, won by No. 1 Section.	
Davidson Inter-Section Cup, won by No. 1 Section.	

Billiards

The two matches played last evening in the billiard tournament in progress on the Astor House tables resulted in the following scores:

Handicap	Score
50	Dewing 250
25	Parry 219
25	Lamaroux 250
50	Holliday 153

Revolver Club

The November Revolver Competition for the experts' medal will close Thursday, Nov. 20. Only members will be allowed to compete for the monthly medal. Record targets may be fired off any day during the month.

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The China Press

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THE CHINA PRESS Incorporated,
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WEATHER

Northerly gale on the Yellow and
Eastern Seas. Rough weather to
the south-east and east of the
Philippines.

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, NOVEMBER 16, 1916

The U-Boat War In American Waters

(New York Times)

IN the statement issued by him on October 9, President Wilson said that "the country may rest assured that the German Government will be held to the complete fulfillment of its promises to the Government of the United States." The German promise to conduct its operations of submarine warfare in accordance with law and in compliance with our demands was accepted by our Government in good faith. It is believed that the promise will be kept in good faith. That Government knows the consequences of any violation of its pledge. "Unless the Imperial Government should now immediately declare and effect an abandonment of its present methods of submarine warfare against passenger and freight carrying vessels," we said in our note of April 18, "the Government of the United States can have no choice but to sever diplomatic relations with the German Empire altogether."

The President declares that he has no right to question the willingness of the German Government to fulfill those promises.

The country is safer and more comfortable in its mind with such a President as Mr. Wilson in the White House at this moment than it would be with a President of a rash temper. Mr. Wilson will inform himself fully and faithfully of the doings of the submarine now waging war upon merchant ships in neighboring waters to the end that "there may be no mistake or doubt." If crimes are committed against the laws of nations and of humanity he will be prompt to act. The American people cherish the hope that we shall not be compelled to act and that way probability lies.

The commander of the German submarine has been careful thus far to keep within the lines of the law and of his Government's promise. The destruction of merchant ships in war is a detestable business, but it has not yet been expressly forbidden. If Captain Rose is careful in every case to observe the requirement that the passengers and crews of ships he attacks are made safe and if he does not blunder into an attack upon some American ships, or upon any ship without warning, it is not likely that we shall have to call his Government to account for his lawless acts. It is probable, too, that his power of offense will be exhausted in a very short time unless provision has been made for its renewal from some secret source of supply. There is a good deal of reason to suppose that the highly disagreeable incident will in a few days at most become a matter of the past. There is also the possibility that the U-53 may herself be sunk.

The anxiety of our people is nevertheless very great and it will be relieved only by the destruction or departure of the German submarine that has brought the war altogether too near our coasts for our comfort. We have to consider not only the grave peril of such infractions of the laws of war or of our rights as would lead to a severance of our relations with Germany, but we are compelled also to take measures for sufficiently safeguarding our neutrality.

Acts of war committed in our territorial waters would give reason for demanding instant reparation and a disposition to persist in disregarding the prohibitions of the three-mile limit would give us full warrant for the use of force. We cannot, of course, indefinitely supply a rescue fleet of destroyers to pick up the passengers and crews of vessels sunk by the U-53. Humanity has been the justification of what we have done thus far, but should the U-boat continue its operations we might be compelled to give its commander warning that in future he and his Government would be held responsible for any loss of life occurring through his operations. We have been moved purely by considerations of humanity to rescue the human beings he has set adrift upon the sea, but obviously we cannot indefinitely continue to relieve him of any part of his responsibility.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Peking Gazette)

A Reuter message to the Shanghai press states that Dr. Wellington Koo, Chinese Minister at Washington, "is regarded as a probable candidate for the office of Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, whilst Mr. Wu Chao-chu, Dr. Wu Ting-fang's son, will succeed Dr. Wellington Koo at Washington." We have been unable to secure confirmation of this forecast. In Chinese circles it is believed that much difficulty will be experienced in securing Parliamentary approval for a suitable successor to Dr. Wellington Koo in case the latter is to be detached for service in the Waichiao.

As regards the removal of Mr. Hsia Yi-ting, the Vice-Minister now in charge of the foreign affairs of the country, public opinion is quite decisive on the point. And the fact that he is now regarded as a Kuo Wu Yuan man—entirely committed to the Chief Secretary of the Cabinet and the latter's patron—makes his disappearance from the Foreign Office an absolute certainty.

It is to be hoped that in selecting a suitable official for the post of Vice-Minister, the Government will appoint one with a complete knowledge of the English language which is the lingua franca of the Far East. Despatch and efficiency in the conduct of the affairs of the Foreign Office largely depend on the ability of both the Minister and the Vice-Minister to discuss business direct with the Foreign Ministers accredited to the Chinese Government. As these Ministers invariably know English, business can be discussed with them, without the medium of a set of interpreters, if our officials also know English.

If 'Great' is 'Peat,' Peat is Great!

A correspondent draws attention to a very obvious error occurring in a Reuter cable which came through during last week-end. It said: "The Daily Chronicle states that, as the result of a new invention, the Ministry of Munitions is considering the utilization of great deposits to manufacture charcoal for the trenches at a cost of 30/- a ton, as compared with the present cost of £10 per ton of charcoal made from wood."

Our correspondent states that "great deposits" can only be a misreading by the cable operator of "peat deposits." In this connection, he points out how valuable such an invention must be to Ireland and Scotland, particularly the former.

An enormous area of Ireland is nothing but a peat bed, which has never been properly worked, as the demand has not been sufficient. Should the new idea bring peat into prominence, it is unnecessary to point out how greatly Ireland will benefit, for vast sums of money will roll into a country which probably wants cash as badly as any in the world.

Correspondence

The British National Mission

Editor THE CHINA PRESS

Sir—We should be grateful if you would kindly give space in your columns to call attention to the local arrangements in connexion with the National Mission.

Britons in China have not heard very much about the movement. It is a big adventure—a reckless adventure, if you will—probably the biggest movement in English Church history. It is in effect an effort by the Christian forces of our nation to resume the offensive all along the line in the war between good and evil. For years our tactics have been largely defensive—trench warfare, with ill-conceived and inconclusive "pushing" at times. And, what is worse, we have been too well content that it should be so. Now events have brought it to this, that we must either advance or retire altogether. If the churches have nothing to say to our people at this time, and no means of helping them now, we may as well renounce our claims.

The profitlessness of gaining the whole world and losing one's own soul, as is true of the nation's soul as of the individual's, and it would be of little profit to win the war against the central powers if we are still to be at the mercy of those internal enemies which enfeeble and distract our national life before the war.

The National Mission is a great effort throughout the Empire to call British subjects to a realization of their nation's responsibility to God, and of their individual responsibility to the Nation. That we are several thousand miles from home does not relieve us of responsibility in the matter. We are British—sharing the life of our nation—and therefore helping or hindering the health of our nation by the quality of our own lives.

The special meetings in Shanghai will be as follows:—

November 26-30, at St. Andrew's Church, Broadway;

December 3-10, at the Union Church; and

December 3-10, at Holy Trinity Cathedral.

Information as to the hours of services can be obtained from either of these churches. All will be welcome at the services.

We do not hesitate to say that no Briton who lays any claim to patriotism, no one who really cares for the true welfare of his country, will fail to do his bit in this great effort of the church at so critical a moment in the nation's history. With thanks for your courtesy, We are, Sir, Yours, etc.,

ALFRED J. WALKER, Dean of Holy Trinity Cathedral.

C. E. DARWENT, Pastor, Union Church.

The First Complete English Version Of Stendhal's 'Love'

Mr. Huneker Considers the Theories of the French Philosopher and Wit in the Light of His Experience as a Lover

By James Huneker

About every decade since 1880 Stendhal is rediscovered. The French writer had predicted his fame as maturing by the year 1880, and taking him at his word Paul Bourget wrote the essay on Stendhal to give Stendhal his true name—in the volumes devoted to psychological analysis certain poets and prose masters. But Sainte-Beuve and Taine had anticipated Bourget; indeed, it was the study of Stendhal which appeared in Sainte-Beuve's "Causeries du Lundi" of January 2 and 9, 1854, that determined the place of the author of "De l'Amour" in French letters. Stendhal died in 1842, but not before he had experienced the gratification of hearing from Balzac that he was a profound psychologist. He was. Not even that probe of the human soul Balzac himself was a profounder psychologist. Yet the general public has never taken "Red and Black" or "The Chartreuse de Parma" to its heart. As for the disquisition on Love, that is comparatively unknown, though highly esteemed by connoisseurs of the cynical, sensual and curious. And now, at last, it has been Englished. (Its aphorisms were in part translated years ago.) The translators of "De l'Amour" are Philip Sidney Woolf and Cecil K. Sidney Woolf, M. A. They have also furnished an introduction, some notes and, best of all, the three prefaces by Stendhal to his ill-fated volume, of which between 1822 and 1833 only seventeen copies were sold.

The book is "scrappy," evidently a collection of hastily written notes, jotted down at wide intervals and without continuity or sequence. But they are of interest not alone as throwing light upon the complex character of Stendhal but also because of their influence upon his successors. Nietzsche, a far more brilliant writer, benefited by these aphorisms. Before him Stendhal had enunciated the idea of the superman, the elect soul, one of the "happy few" of intellectual and artistic tastes. Before George Sand and her lucubrations on woman's wrongs we find Stendhal urging the higher education of the restless sex, arguing that if her mind is to be compressed by conventional formulas "little may be expected of her mental or physical development; just as the feet of the Chinese woman prevent her from freely walking. It is odd, by the way, how this comparison, the feet of the Chinese female and the brain of the Caucasian female, survives in polemical literature. Voltaire employed it and before him it was used and no doubt it will be a century hence; for Chinese feet and European brains will always be the same. In the analytical novel Stendhal is the prototype of his followers: Tolstoy, George Meredith, Henry James and Paul Bourget. Tolstoy makes his acknowledgment to Stendhal in the matter of battle pictures. In that vast prose epic "War and Peace" the description of the Austerlitz defeat as seen through the eyes of young Nicholas Rostov is of the precise pattern woven by Stendhal in his portrayal of Waterloo and the wanderings around the edge of that mighty conflict by his hero, Fabrice del Dongo.

Whatever the finer shades of sensibility in the essay on love, its base is purely sensual. Stendhal was a materialist of the eighteenth century type and the father of the bizarre witicism: Be virtuous and be bilious. His pet notion was that a man should not be in a woman's company longer than five minutes without making love; granting, of course, that the woman is pretty and pleasing. Stendhal had imbibed this idea when a soldier in the Napoleonic campaign; it was hussar tactics of the First Empire. "Attack, attack, attack," he advises. His "Love" practically sets forth this theory, but like many theoreticians, he was timid in action. He was a sentimentalist, he the pretended cynic and blasé man of the world. Merimee, his closest friend, acknowledged that much of Stendhal's impossibility was pure pose. Nevertheless, with the exceptions of Goethe and Byron, no writer of eminence in the early years of the nineteenth century enjoyed such a sentimental education as Stendhal, who, ugly as he was, slew his hundreds. These ladies recovered after he had passed on to fresh conquests, a fact that he with his vitriolic sincerity did not fail to note. Yet this same gallant of the few among his contemporaries to declare for the enfranchisement, spiritual and physical, of woman. He was almost the first male feminist. In reality, his

theory of love resembles that of the writer who said: "Love is brief and simple, like a pressure of the hand between sympathetic persons, or a gay dinner between two friends of which a pleasant memory remains, if not also a gentle gratitude toward the companion."

Stendhal's study of the love passion is marred by the attempt to imprison a sentiment behind the bars of a mathematical formula. He had inherited from his studies of Condillac, Helvetius, Tracy, Chamfort, the need of a rigid schematology, a geometrical demonstration. The word "logic" was always on the tip of his tongue, and probably he would have come to blows with Professor Jowett because of his dictum: "Logic is neither an art nor a science, but a dodge." Love for Stendhal was without a spiritual horizon. It was entirely a matter of the senses. The psyche counted for little, manners for much. Both by tradition and temperament he is a sentimental epicurean, and he is the artistic descendant of Benjamin Constant's hero, Adolphe.

Stendhal made the mistake of the metaphysician in setting up categorical traps to snare such an elusive sentiment as love. They are artificial and bear a certain resemblance to Schopenhauerian theories. Both men preached what they did not practise. "Beauty is a promise of happiness," wrote Stendhal. The famous "cry-stallization" formula occurred to him when in a salt mine near Salzburg. He saw an elm twig covered with sparkling salt crystals, and he utilized the memory as an image to express the love that slowly discerns in the beloved one all perfections. There must be several crystallizations during the course of "true love."

His book is more autobiographical than sound psychology; that the author gleaned the facts from his own heart experiences only adds to the veracity of the work. As a breviary for lovers it is unique. It has been plundered for half a century by other writers and without acknowledgment. Stendhal and Schopenhauer could have shaken hands on the score of their unpopularity with their publics. Not founded on physiological truth, as is the love doctrine of Schopenhauer, that of Stendhal's is of wider scope. It deals more with manners and fundamentals. It is a manual of tactics in the art of love by a superior strategist. His knowledge of woman on the social side is indubitable. His definitions and classifications are as keen, as deep as those of Michelet or Balzac. "Women! women! You are always the same," he tells a fair correspondent. It is a cardinal truth that few before him had the courage or clairvoyance to enunciate. Crowded with epigrams, epigrams and worldly philosophy—human, all to human!—Stendhal's "Love" may be read and re-read without exhausting its wisdom, its Machiavellianism.

With all his boasting and parade of worldly knowledge Stendhal really loved but three times. This statement may shock his more naive admirers, who see in him a second Casanova, yet a study of his life will prove it. He had gone to Paris from his birthplace, Grenoble, with the intention of becoming a second Don Juan, comical as this may seem. Experience soon showed him other aspects of a career. He was too refined, too tender hearted, to indulge in the dissipations of adolescence. The lunar ray of sentiment was in his brain; if he couldn't idealize a woman he would leave her. It was his misfortune, the lady's fortune, whoever she might have been, and the good luck of literature, that he never married. As a husband he would have been a resounding failure. Melanie Guilbert-Louison was an actress in Paris, who after keeping him on the tenterhooks of jealousy accepted his addresses.

He couldn't marry her because the allowance made by his father did not suffice for himself; besides, she had a daughter by an early union. He confesses that lack of money was the chief reason for his timidity with women. A millionaire, he might have been a conquering and detestable hero. Stendhal always feared interruption by a stronger suitor, and his fears were usually verified. Nevertheless, he went with Guilbert to Marseilles, where she acted, and to support himself took a position in a commercial house. As he loathed business that meant for him a grand passion. But Louise married a Russian, Baskoff by name. For several weeks Stendhal was inconsolable. How he would have applauded the ironical cry of Jules Laforgue's "Hamlet": "Stability!

stability! thy name is woman." Although he passed his days embroidering upon the canvas of the Eternal Masculine portraits of the secular sex, Stendhal asserted, denying a certain French King, that women never vary. In this beseeching desire for continual change he reveals himself as the male "sport" in the Darwinian sense. And if women are so pitifully inferior, why did he spend his life in pursuing them, in writing about them? Truly an ideal philanderer!

He fell into abyssal depths of love with Angela Pietragrua at Milan (not Pietra Grua, as the English translators print it). He was then a dashing soldier, and if Angela deceived him, he was youthful enough to survive the shock. Eleven years later he revisited Milan and wept when he again saw his Angela. He often wept copiously, possibly a relic of eighteenth century sensibility. Angela did not weep. However, she was sufficiently stirred to start a fresh affair with her faithful Frenchman.

He did not always enjoy smooth sailing. There were a dozen women that either scorned him or else remained placidly unconscious of his sentiments. One memory remained to the last; recall his cry of loneliness as French Consul at Civita Vecchia: "I am perishing for want of love." He doubtless thought of Metilde, wife of General Dembowsky, who at Milan from 1818 to 1824—let us not concern ourselves if these dates coincide with or overlap other love affairs; Stendhal was over versatile—neither encouraged nor discouraged the ardent exile. So infatuated was he that he neglected his chances with the actress Vignano, also with Countess Kassera. Mme. Dembowsky, who later did not prove so cruel to the conspirator Ugo Foscolo, allowed Stendhal the inestimable privilege of kissing her hand. He sighed like a school boy and trailed after the heartless one from Milan to Florence, from Florence to Rome.

The gossip that he was the lover in Paris of the singer Pasta caused Madame Dembowsky to deny him any hope. He was sincerely attached to her. Had she said: "Kill yourself!" he would have done so. Such a romantic was he. She was born Visconti, and separated from her husband, a brutal soldier (husbands are always brutal when separated from their suffering wives). Her cousin, Madame Traversi, hated Stendhal and was the obstacle that kept him from his passion. We actually believe that he would have married Metilde. She died at the age of 38 in 1825. The unhappy affair was gossiped about in the salons of Paris, Milan and Rome. Because of her he had repelled Signorina Vignano—when she had asked him: "Beyle, they say that you are in love with me!" "They are only fooling you." For this he was never forgiven. It is a characteristic note of frankness—Stendhal, who never deceived any one but himself.

That other great lover, Lord Byron, he met at Milan in 1812. (Stendhal was born in 1783.) It was at La Scala. He was overcome by the beauty and graciousness of the English poet. Here we see Stendhal no longer a soldier or a cynic, but a man of sensibility, a hero worshipper. Byron was agreeable. They frequently met. When Byron's secretary and physician was arrested by the Milan secret police Stendhal relates that the rage of the poet was appalling. Byron resembled Napoleon, he said, and as he had served under the Corsican during the Russian campaign he knew. He also declared that, like Napoleon, the Englishman was a stranger to fear. It is a curious coincidence that Stendhal and Schopenhauer, both haters of their fellow men, should have been acquainted with Byron; the German philosopher knew him at Venice. Henri Beyle-Stendhal is the most perfect flowering in art and literature of the dilettante. His book on love is amusing.

Inklings—By Wex Jones

Natural History Note: The ground floor is a mouse's roof garden.

A despatch from Ohio says 1,500 acres of onions are burning. Oh, to be there with a steak!

"Soon came signals from the points ahead telling of the advances gained. Telephone operators called out the names of the positions taken as excitedly as if they were calling off the scores of a football match." At last we begin to understand the importance of the battle of the Somme.

Force of habit: Starting to tell your wife you were detained at the office when you get home earlier than usual.

'We Will Never Forget Nor Forgive'

By Gaston Rive

"We will never forget them, nor will we ever forgive them."

With these words came to an end an interview of the writer with a Belgian young woman who escaped from Brussels a few weeks ago and recently landed in New York.

The story of untold miseries which she witnessed, coupled with her own sufferings, constitutes one of the saddest chapters in the history of this war. There is no exaggeration, no coloring in that tale of woe. She does not seek notoriety; she hates to pass as a martyr; her fate is not any worse than the fate of thousands of other Belgians, men and women. Her object is to give American public opinion a true picture of life in Belgium since that little kingdom was conquered by the armies of the Kaiser.

Let me now introduce the lady to the readers.

Mlle. M. Clar-Montis is young and pretty. Her square chin shows determination and will power; her black eyes flash brilliantly as she warms to her subject. Mademoiselle does not speak English; the French language which she uses is far superior in accent and in pronunciation to the French that is generally spoken in Belgium. One cannot detect in listening to her whether she is Flemish or Walloon. Her talk is not affected; she speaks with volubility and earnestness. Occasionally she accentuates her remarks with eloquent gestures.

Mlle. Clar-Montis lived with her

parents at Brussels. One of her brothers has been severely wounded in one of the first battles and is today an invalid; another brother is at the front "somewhere" in that little strip of territory which constitutes today the Kingdom of Belgium.

Grateful to Americans

"Let me first of all," commenced Mademoiselle, "express to you Americans our deepest gratitude for what you have done, for what you are doing for us. There is no word in any language that can render fittingly what we Belgians feel for you. Without America we would starve to death; that sums up our situation. Our children are taught in their daily prayers to call God's blessing upon your great and charitable country. When our oppressors prohibited the display of our national colors we at once, acting spontaneously, adopted the American flag. That is why in our residences, in the show windows of the stores, big and small, one can see the Stars and Stripes; they represent to us the most sacred principles of mankind, and to our children and children's children the American flag will always be an object of veneration.

"Public opinion in the United States must know that Germany never declared war on Belgium and that we never declared war on Germany. We were simply asked by the Kaiser to commit an infamy. We refused. We remembered our treaties, which made it incumbent

(Continued on Page 7)

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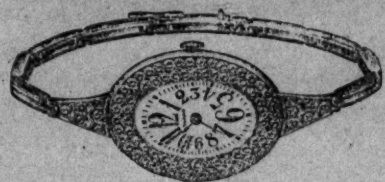
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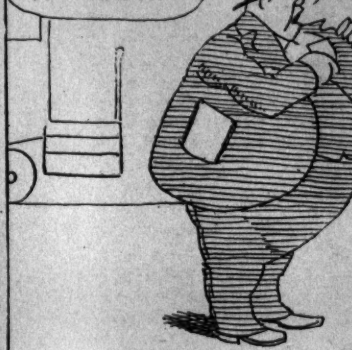
- | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1 Cupful flour | 1/2 Cupful sugar |
| 2 Teaspoonfuls baking powder | 4 Egg yolks |
| 1 Teaspoonful salt | 1 Cupful St. Charles Cream |
| 1 Teaspoonful lemon juice | 4 Egg whites stiffly beaten |
| 3 Tablespoonfuls good lard | (Use level measurements) |

Mix and sift dry ingredients. Cream the lard, add the sugar gradually,
creaming after each addition. Beat the yolks until foamy, and add to
the creamed lard and sugar. Add dry ingredients and milk alternately,
then the lemon juice. Beat 15 minutes, then fold in the stiffly beaten
whites; pour into the cake pan and bake in moderate oven forty-five
minutes.

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AGAIN?
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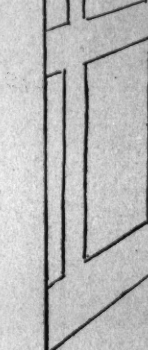
WONDER IF I LEFT THAT
BOOK IN MY OTHER SUIT



THERE IT IS
IN MY HIP POCKET

ROBBER!

JOHN HAS CHANGED
TO HIS SPRINGSUIT
I HOPE HE DOESN'T
CATCH COLD



60 CENTS
MORE
PLEASE

WHAT!

I LOST MY
BOOK—TAKE IT
OUT OF THAT



HAP
WARD'S
PLEASE!

WHAT SHAKESPEARE MISSED

3000 DAY

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MOVING PICTURE ACTOR

By Tom Powers

flyer throws down bundles of French
and English newspapers, which are
at once grabbed by whoever sees
them and the news is passed along
from one to another. At the time
of the Battle of Loos the allied
flyers bombarded us with little silk
handkerchiefs woven in Belgian
colors. We were overjoyed with the
attention, although we knew that
after every manifestation of that
kind new and severe reprisals would
follow."

All Belgians United

"What about the Flemish ques-
tion?"

Mile. Clar-Montis throw back her
head and slowly answered:

"There are today no Flemish nor
Walloon; there are only Belgians;
nor are there any Socialists, Catho-
lics or Liberals. There is but one
united Belgium, hoping and praying
for her liberation, which must come
if there is a God above us."

"What of the economic situation?"

"I have already said that without
America we would starve. In
American warehouses we get all the
canned goods we need, either at
very reasonable prices or without
price to those too poor to pay.
Fresh supplies are at such a price
at the regular stores that it is almost
prohibitive. When I left Brussels
these were the prices quoted: Ham,
5 francs a pound; meat, 4 and 5
francs; butter, 2 1/2 francs; eggs, 6
cents apiece. As you see, one must
be very rich to indulge in those
luxuries. Wool, cotton, wheat, sugar,
potatoes, copper have completely
disappeared. That is to say that the
Boches buy everything in sight
which they need, regardless of our
needs. They pay for it at their
own prices, which they fix them-
selves, the seller having nothing to
say. They pay in scrips of German
paper marks, redeemable in gold—
God knows when."

"They placed the value of copper
at 35 cents a pound. There are in
Belgium nearly three thousand
breweries, all having those large
copper kettles. These have all been
taken by the Germans and shipped
across the Rhine, leaving our
breweries to solve the problem of
making beer without copper kettles.
Every piece of machinery which the
Boches can use has thus been taken
away from their legitimate owners
and shipped to Germany. That is
why our industries are idle. Of
course, if we were willing to work
against our own soldiers or our
allies we could keep our machinery
and be in favor with our oppressors,
but there are no such renegades
among us. We suffer in patience;
we know that a day of reckoning
will come, and on that day the world
will know that we will never forget
them, nor will we ever forgive
them."



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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, November 15, 1916.
Money and Bullion
Gold Dollar Bank's buying rate 80% = Tls. 1.24 @ 72.8 = 1.71 Tls.
Mex. Dollars: Market rate: 72.55
Shanghai Gold Bars: 978 touch...
Bar Silver... 1780
Copper Cash...
Sovereigns:
Buying rate @ 3-3 1/2 = Tls. 6.03
Exchange @ 72.8 = Mex. 8.29
Peking Bar... Tls. 319 1/2
Native Interest... 12

Latest London Quotations
Bar Silver... 34 1/2
Bank rate of discount... 6%
Market rate of discount:
3 m.s. ... %
4 m.s. ... %
6 m.s. ... %
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d.s.
Ex. Paris on London... Fr. 27.80
Ex. N. Y. on London T.T. ... \$ 47 1/2
Consols... £ 1

Exchange Closing Quotations
London... T.T. 3-3 1/2
Demand... 3-3 1/2
India... T.T. 245 1/2
Paris... T.T. 460 1/2
Demand... 461
New York... T.T. 78 1/2
Demand... 78 1/2
Hongkong... T.T. 70
Japan... T.T. 64 1/2
Batavia... T.T. 189 1/2

Bank's Buying Rates
London... 4 m.s. Cds. 3-5 1/2
Demand... 3-5 1/2
New York... 6 m.s. Cds. 3-5 1/2
Demand... 3-5 1/2
Paris... 4 m.s. 47 1/2
New York... 4 m.s. 81 1/2

CUSTOMS HOUSE RATE OF EX-CHANGE FOR NOVEMBER
\$1 = Hk. Tls. 5.70
Hk. Tls. 1 = Francs 4.37
" " 1 = Marks 13.98
Gold \$1 = Hk. Tls. 1.20
Hk. Tls. 1 = Yen 1.64
" " 1 = Rupees 2.63
" " 1 = Rouble 2.72
" " 1 = Mex. \$1.50
† Nominal.

Stock Exchange Transactions

Shanghai, November 15, 1916.
TODAY'S QUOTATIONS
Official
Anglo-Javas Tls. 11.50

Sharebrokers' Association Transactions

Shanghai, November 15, 1916.
BUSINESS DONE
Official
Cathay P. and O. Tls. 10.00 cash
Anglo-Javas Tls. 11.50 cash

London Rubber Market

Reuter's Service
London, November 14.—Today's rubber prices were:
Plantation First Latex.
Spot 2s. 8d. Paid.
January to March 2s. 8 1/2d. Paid.
Tendency of Market steady.
London, November 15.—Last quotation.
Spot 2s. 7 1/2d. Paid.
January to March 2s. 8 1/2d. Paid.
Tendency of Market steady.

U. K. METAL MARKET

Reuter's Service
London, Nov. 14.—Today's metal prices were as follows:—
Standard Copper G. M. B. f.o.b. 128 10 0
American Electrolytic 99.90%
Copper f.o.b. ... 150 10 0
Lead L. B. C. f. per ton ... Nominal
Soft Lead "Spanish" f.o.b. ... 30 0 0
Quicksilver, Second hand Ex
Warehouse f.o.b. (1/-
Extra in flask) ... 17 15 0
Tinplates I. C. W. 20/24 100
lbs. 112 Sheets per Case
tin lined Cases without
Hoops f.o.b. Wales 31/- Nominal
Muntz Metal, f.o.b. London or
Liverpool (less 1/2%) ... 16
Standard Tin (Cash) ... 187 7 6
Spelter (ordy soft) f.o.b. ... 55 2 6
Galvanized Sheets 24 Gauge
f.o.b. ... 26 5 0
Standard Tin (3 Months) ... 189 10 0

SEMAMBU DIVIDEND

At a board meeting of the Semambu Rubber Estates, Ltd., held on Monday, it was decided to pay an interim dividend of 5 tael cents per share on December 1 next.

"BICKERTON'S"

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Cotton Market Report

Messrs. Spunt and Co. write as follows:—
China Cotton.—In so far as price changes are concerned the market during the past week has been rather inactive and only a small business is reported from 3 to 5 mace lower, at the close however the market has firmed up, sellers being rather conspicuous by their absence.
The arrivals of Cotton have diminished considerably and while last week they were in the neighborhood of over 5/6,000 bales, those of the current week have averaged 1,500 to 2,000 bales per day.
Under the circumstances therefore, it would seem for the present as if the chances are rather against the market, however should there be any decline in silver, sharp fluctuations are bound to take place and purchases on weak markets will prove profitable in the long run. Tone of the market, Firm.
Liverpool: Egyptian Cotton, F. G. F. Brown... 19.30
Price of Fine M. C. Bengal... 8.50
Price of Mid-American... 11.68
Price of Mid-Americans last reported... 11.49
Tone of market, Firm.
New York Market:—
Price of Mid-American, Jan. 20.07
Price of Mid-American, March 20.19
Tone of market, Firm.
Indian Market:—
Jan.-Feb. shipment.
Broach... 69.50
Hinganghat... 68.00
Yotmal... 67.00
F. Bengal... 58.50
Akola and Nagpur... 67.50
Firm.

October Rubber Outputs

The output of Rubber from the Taping Rubber Estates, Limited (1913) for the month of October, was 15,000 lbs.

COMMERCIAL CABLES

Reuter's Service
London, November 14.—Today's rates, prices and deliveries were as follows:—
Consols 2 1/2% for a/c ... 56
Cheques on London at Paris... 27.80
T. T. on London at New York... 47 1/2
Bar Silver (Spot) ... 34 1/2
Bank of England Rate of Discount 5%
Market rate of Discount ... 5%
Cotton; Egyptian F. G. F. ... 19.30
Cotton; M. G. Fine Scinde and Bengal ... 3.50
Cotton; Mid American Spot ... 11.68
Plantation Rubber December 2/8 paid
Deliveries China Silk ... 78 Bales
Deliveries Canton Silk ... 58 Bales
Deliveries Japan Silk ... 52 Bales
Tone of Tea Market Firm.

BATU ANAM DIVIDEND

At a meeting of the board of directors of the Batu Anam (Johore) Rubber Estates, Ltd., held on Monday, it was decided to pay a dividend of 5 tael cents per share on December 1 next.

The Cathay Trust, Ltd.

Paid-up Capital £220,899

LOANS, AT LOW RATES OF INTEREST, GRANTED ON APPROVED SECURITIES.

J. C. DYER, Manager.

J. A. WATTIE & Co., Ltd.

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10 Canton Road, Shanghai.

British-America Assurance Co.

The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native Risk at Current Rates.
FRAZAR & Co.

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Quotations Closing
Banks	
H. K. and S. B.	\$700 B.
Chartered... ..	259 10s.
Russo-Asiatic... ..	R. 250.
Cathay, ordy... ..	4
Cathay, pref... ..	6
Marine Insurances	
Canton... ..	\$400 B.
North China... ..	150 B.
Union of Canton... ..	\$945.
Yangtze... ..	\$257 1/2
Fire Insurances	
China Fire... ..	\$161 B.
Hongkong Fire... ..	\$387 B.
Shipping	
Indo-China Pref... ..	Tls. 128
Indo-China Def... ..	109 6 B.
Shanghai Tug... ..	Tls. 18 1/2
Shanghai Tug... ..	Tls. 22 1/2
Mining	
Kaiping... ..	Tls. 10 1/2
Philippine Cons... ..	2nd. 3d.
Philippine... ..	Tls. 1.
Raub... ..	Tls. 2 1/2
Docks	
Hongkong Dock... ..	Tls. 132 1/2
Shanghai Dock... ..	Tls. 90.
New Eng. Works... ..	Tls. 13 1/2 S.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf... ..	Tls. 82.
Hongkong Wharf... ..	\$84 1/2 B.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land... ..	Tls. 92.
Shanghai Land... ..	Tls. 50 N.
Wahaiwei Land... ..	Tls. 91.
Central Stores... ..	1st. 3.
China Realty (ord)... ..	Tls. 50.
China Realty (pref)... ..	Tls. 50.
Cotton Mills	
E-wu... ..	Tls. 167 1/2
E-wu Pref... ..	Tls. 105
International... ..	Tls. 67 1/2
International Pref... ..	Tls. 75
Lao-kung-mow... ..	Tls. 80
Oriental... ..	Tls. 44
Shanghai Cotton... ..	Tls. 118
Kung Yik... ..	Tls. 16 1/2
Yangtze... ..	Tls. 6 1/2
Yangtze Pref... ..	Tls. 101
Industrials	
Anglo-German Bry... ..	\$95 N.
Butter Tle... ..	Tls. 23 N.
China Sugar... ..	Tls. 188 B.
Green Island... ..	Tls. 10.60 S.
Langkat... ..	Tls. 23
Major Bros... ..	1st. 5.
Shanghai Sumatra... ..	Tls. 165
Stores	
Hall and Holtz... ..	Tls. 16 B.
Llewellyn... ..	\$60
Lane, Crawford... ..	\$85
Moutrie... ..	Tls. 7 B.
Watson... ..	Tls. 18.
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma... ..	Tls. 14 1/2
Amherst... ..	Tls. 14 B.
Anglo-Java... ..	Tls. 11 1/2 S.
Anglo-Dutch... ..	Tls. 6.40
Ayer Tawah... ..	Tls. 40.
Batu Anam 1918... ..	Tls. 1.80
Bukit Toh Alam... ..	Tls. 5 1/2
But... ..	Tls. 1.85
Chemor United... ..	Tls. 1.80
Chempedak... ..	Tls. 16
Cheng... ..	Tls. 3.55
Consolidated... ..	Tls. 3.90
Dominion... ..	Tls. 14 1/2
Gula Kalumpung... ..	Tls. 9.40
Jaya Consolidated... ..	Tls. 22 1/2
Kamunting... ..	Tls. 8 1/2
Kapala... ..	Tls. 1.10
Kapayang... ..	Tls. 30 1/2
Karan... ..	Tls. 16
Kota Bahrees... ..	Tls. 13
Kroewek Java... ..	Tls. 22
Padang... ..	Tls. 17
Pengkalan Durian... ..	Tls. 12
Permat... ..	Tls. 5 1/2
Repah... ..	Tls. 1.60
Samaragang... ..	Tls. 1.17 1/2
Seakee... ..	Tls. 8 1/2
Semambu... ..	Tls. 1.90
Senawang... ..	Tls. 19
Shanghai Klebang... ..	Tls. 1.20
Shanghai Malay... ..	Tls. 13
Shanghai Pref... ..	Tls. 1.82 1/2
Sungai... ..	Tls. 1.60
Sungel Duri... ..	Tls. 13
Sua Manglis... ..	Tls. 6.80
Shai Kalantan... ..	Tls. 1
Shanghai Seremban... ..	Tls. 1.20
Taipung... ..	Tls. 3
Tanah Merah... ..	Tls. 1.17 1/2
Tebong... ..	Tls. 27
Ulob... ..	Tls. 3
Ziangbe... ..	Tls. 7 1/2
Miscellaneous	
C. I. and E. Lumber... ..	Tls. 110 B.
Culty Dairy... ..	Tls. 10 B.
Shai Elec. and Ash... ..	\$2 N.
Shanghai Trams... ..	Tls. 86
Shanghai Gas... ..	Tls. 22 B.
Horse Bazaar... ..	Tls. 30
Shanghai Mercury... ..	Tls. 30
Shai Telephone... ..	Tls. 89 S.
Shai Teleworks... ..	Tls. 263
S. Sellers. Sa., Sales. B., Buyers.	

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LANGKAT DAILY OUTPUT

The following telegraphic information has been received by the general agent from the Sumatra director and manager of the Maatschappij tot Mijn-Bosch-en Landbouweexploitatie in Langkat: "The output of crude oil for November 14 was 109 tons."

LONDON-TO-PARIS TRIP IS NO HOLIDAY JAUNT

Correspondent Describes Passport and Other Annoyances, Some Humorous

STRANGERS NOT WANTED

Visitor Found Paris Looking More Like Herself Today Than a Year Ago

By James M. Tuohy

Paris is not herself again as yet, but she looks more like herself than she did a year ago. She is still, of course, a subdued and chastened Paris. She is a Paris with no thrills. But she is also Paris with no fears. There is confidence in her mien, a proud confidence begotten of Verdun the most valiant and significant incident of this Homeric war so far. What France endured and overcame at Verdun no army had ever yet been called upon to face. It demanded qualities hitherto supposed, by reason of one of those popular myths that nations are so prone to create about themselves, to be the special heritage of the Anglo-Saxon, and it produced those qualities in the French in a degree never exhibited by any Anglo-Saxon race. The courage of the Latin-Celts was supposed to be brilliant, intrepid, but effervescent. At Verdun it has shown itself to be the courage that under suffering and sacrifice becomes hard and unyielding as granite.

They evidently don't want strangers in France at present. The passport regulations have been drawn so taut by the Franco-British authorities that you must have a real, substantial and imperative reason, of which you must furnish evidence, before your passport has any chance of being vied. You have to undergo two or three very searching cross-examinations at the hands of courteous but quite inexorable military and civil officials at the British Military Passport Office and the French Consulate General in London before your passport gets the official cachet. It is quite surprising to note how many applicants are tripped up and referred back owing to their inability to give satisfactory explanations on points that seem of importance to the military. Doubtless the bulk of the applicants have nothing to conceal, but when you have been submitted to the inquisition for a little you almost begin to doubt your own good-faith. Nothing is taken for granted. The axiom of the British Constitution that you are innocent until you are proved guilty is reversed. Every one is regarded as a suspect. It is the only way in the circumstances, and one must accept it philosophically.

When Your Troubles Begin

When you have got your papers in order your troubles really begin. The only civilian route to France now open from London is via Southampton and Havre. The train leaves Waterloo at 10.50 p.m., and you are advised to be there at 9 if you want a seat. The consequence is that the crowd begins to form up shortly after 8, and when the train is brought alongside the platform there is a wild rush for seats. This proves to be quite unnecessary as far as first-class accommodation is concerned, for, although no reservations can be made beforehand, there is enough room in the high-priced cars. But with the second and third-class it is very different. The passengers are packed in like sardines. The passengers are a pretty good mixture of all allied and neutral nationalities. It is moreover, a very quiet crowd; there is a pervading sadness everywhere. Perhaps the majority are relatives of wounded soldiers; many must know they are going to a deathbed. The women, and some of the men too for that matter, look forward to the crossing with apprehension, lest a "mistake" like the Sussex by a punctilious German submarine commander may interrupt the trip. The night I was crossing the tragic-comic element was supplied by a band of Italian conscripts going to join the colors. They were full of spirits in every sense of the term. They had provided, moreover, against any chance of a diminution in the supply by bringing flasks of chianti slung round their necks. They all had flasks; most of them had large Italian flags as well, which were waved as they sang patriotic songs. A band of handsome, buxom, tearful Italian women saw them off, and while the men sang the women wept, but through their tears they stoically enjoined their menfolk to fight for liberty. The men were husky looking chaps, and they were accompanied by fourteen boy volunteers. In the cases of two brothers of about fourteen and sixteen their mother impudently besought them to remain behind, but they were determined upon going, and went. One can only hope that the war will be over before the services of these brave lads are available.

Passports Make the Delay

The trains on both sides of the channel and the steamer that crosses it run just as quickly as in peace time; indeed, the steamer makes better time. The fact that it takes you a least twenty-four hours to get from London to Paris by this route, which is about twice the normal

time, is due mainly to delays over passport examinations.

We arrived at Southampton at midnight, and the steamer, instead of starting in half an hour, was delayed four hours and a half. Yet the arrangements at Southampton are far better than at Havre. When you leave the train you pass through a line of soldiers to a dockside shed, where four rows of benches, each holding about twenty-five persons, are arranged. You take your place on one of the benches in the order in which you gain the shed—the experienced ones don't lose any time in the transit—and when the benches are filled the remaining passengers stand in rows behind, taking their places on the benches as these are emptied. There was no sign of favoritism, except for the holders of what are called "diplomatic passports," who are taken through first. In front of the benches stands a barrier, behind which are a couple of officials seated at tables, and the passengers are taken inside this barrier in batches of five. These officials just see that you and your photograph correspond. Then you pass behind a screen and wait in a queue before a narrow door. A soldier opens this door and admits the crowd one by one, except where one or more persons are travelling on the same passport, when they are admitted together.

You now find yourself in a room filled with officials sitting behind a barrier, round which the passengers proceed from one to the other. They all have their uses, no doubt. Some stamp your passport, others write things upon it, others ask you questions, and still others try to relieve the horrible tedium of their work by attempting to be witty. The last man you come to reads your description on the passport very narrowly—"nose medium, chin round, eyes gray, face oval, mouth normal," or some other such speakingly distinctive personal particulars (mine was supplied by an obliging policeman at the Foreign Office Passport Department). Then consults a card index to discover, doubtless, if you are among the banned ones. Supposing you are not, he puts the final decorative touch to the unfortunate passport, which is by this time a cross between a cubist picture and a blank for testing rubber stamps.

"On Business of the World"

"I said you must have definite and imperative business in France to get a passport at all. You must have correspondence or other documents to prove that claim. In London one official had marked my passport as being issued 'on business of the New York World,' while another had written that I was going 'on business connected with house property in Paris.' Both statements were made on the same information, and I could only imagine that there was some occult official reason for the variation. One of the lynx-eyed officials at Southampton detected this and asked me, suspiciously, what was the meaning of the discrepancy. I submitted that there was no discrepancy, only two different ways of describing the same thing. He was unconvinced, and, looking me over with penetrating eye, asked 'Have you any proof of your business in Paris?' I had the letters on which the passport was originally granted and handed them to him. He read them deliberately and then passed me on to another young man, who was the wag of the room and had just been chaffing a Russian about his unpronounceable name. My name to the untutored eye is a little mysterious itself, and this young man, wrinkling up his brows as he tried to master its unusual vowel and aspirate combination, asked me in a tone of solemn surprise: 'And what am I to make of this?' I told him what I told me, and was relieved from the necessity of further explanation by his colleague, who, in accent I recognized, remarked to him: 'Yerra man, it's a well known Irish name.' The Next Stage

"There is an end to everything, even passport examinations in war time, and I was now passed out through another little door leading to the quayside, eighty-five minutes after I had left the train, and I was certainly one of the first fifty to get into the passport office. No one can reasonably complain of the stringent precautions that are taken, but if doubtful cases were quickly passed on to a special room, those who have a straightforward passport would not be delayed needlessly. When I made this suggestion to a responsible official he said: 'We are not concerned about the convenience of travellers to France; we don't want to encourage them; on the contrary, the arrangements are such that no one will care to go across who is not actually compelled.'"

The steamers of the South-western Company are very comfortable—if you engage a sleeping berth beforehand—and you arrive in Havre after breakfast, refreshed by a good night's rest. You have been so thoroughly investigated at Southampton that your landing ticket gets you ashore at Havre, where you have to wait until 5 in the afternoon for the express to Paris. This usually means about six hours' delay, sometimes more, seldom less. Like Calais, Dunkirk and Bologne, Havre is a French town occupied by British soldiers. They are everywhere and seemingly on the best of terms with the inhabitants, to whom the British Tommy is an unending source of quiet amusement. The beach at St. Adresse was quite a

gay sight, and the few hours at Havre need not bore you.

(Paragraph here expunged by the censor).

Lack of Taxicabs

The journey to Paris took three hours and a half, through a glorious country with a teeming harvest. In the midst of the intensively cultivated fields, each peasant owner with his own patch, you saw here and there patches that had been allowed to run wild. They stood out conspicuous and significant. These were the patches of the dead, of men without families or other surviving relatives to carry them on.

In Paris, on arriving, there is no passport trouble, but you find instead a plentiful lack of taxicabs. If you are not lucky this may hold you up for an hour or more. Many empty cabs pass along the street, but the drivers ignore your frantic appeals; they are going home, or they are on the way to dinner, or you don't look like a double or a treble fare, or for any other reason they decide to leave you on the curb. You are helpless, but fortune may ultimately smile upon you in the shape of a rickety fiacre with a superannuated cocher and a decrepit horse, in which, happy and content, you riot along at five miles an hour, going chiefly sideways, swerving about on the projecting tramtracks, just shaving whirling motorbuses; but you console yourself with the manly reflection that, after all, it's war time.

"Almost Care-Free"

As you pass the Grand Boulevards the cares are lit up, the sidewalks packed with that distinctive and ever interesting Parisian throng; there is almost a care-free air among the crowds, in striking contrast to the strained atmosphere of a few months ago.

But your hotel, a great caravanserai in the Rue de Rivoli, brings you back to the war once more with a jump. The courtyard, usually full of a gay throng of visitors, among whom every American accent from Maine to California was to be heard, was empty, and in the whole vast hotel there were two Americans on their way home from Egypt. A great part of the hotel is given over to the Red Cross, and what remains is very sparsely filled. The dining room is closed; there is no table d'hôte. The American bar is a bottleless array of dismal shelves, and you notice that the lift man has only one arm. In the lift there is a black-edged card—the mortuary card of the handsome looking fellow who ran it when last you were there and who now lies buried in a trench at Verdun. Another reminder of the war greets you with your morning coffee, in the inferior quality of the bread. All bread in Paris is now made under a Government prescription, and it should be of uniform quality. My experience of it was that some is bad and the rest worse.

There is no shortage of food in the Paris restaurants and no deterioration in its quality. The prices have increased, but hardly in proportion to those in London. France is now enjoying the advantage of having been almost self-supporting in the matter of food before the war, and, furthermore, of understanding how to utilize food for cooking in a way attained by no other country. A year ago the principal cafes and restaurants had a good part of their space out of commission, and even then there was no crush. Today, as in pre-war times, you must be there early if you want a table, with the whole restaurant open. Out at St. Germain, with its glorious terrace commanding the whole of Paris, and the winding Seine, and in the Bois de Boulogne, the Sunday crowds were just as dense as ever.

Open Air Cafes

The open air cafes were crowded with people who could apparently afford to pay treble the prices charged in similar places in the city. It was difficult to get a seat to enjoy the privilege of handing over 30 cents for 3 cents' worth of vermouth. All around it was a scene brilliant with life and movement—too much mourning the picture for unrelieved gaiety, but the confident calm of a people sure of their destiny was the prevailing note.

Business in the mammoth Magasins seemed just as brisk as ever, and the display of goods, with the sole exception of leather articles, showed no falling off either in quantity or quality. The demand for leather for army purposes has seemingly absorbed most of the supply. The number of closed shops is less noticeable, and the contrast is greatest in streets like the Rue St. Honore and the Rue de la Paix, which in the halcyon days of peace were always packed with foreign visitors. The businesses that chiefly depended on foreign trade are those that have been most heavily hit, but the pressure even on their resources is being relieved, as the increased export returns show.

You see far fewer wounded in Paris than in London. There are fewer hospitals in the heart of the city, and the casualties are passed back without touching Paris. Officers from the front in brand new uniforms, their breasts gleaming with new decorations, are being fêted by their friends and relatives, and poilus are plentiful with the stains of the trenches thick on their tunics. The numbers of men of military age not in uniform shows that the human drain on France has far from exhausted her fighting reserves, but, of course, many of them are unfit or incapacitated for further service. The way that wounds sometimes

affect the incapacitated is peculiar. A waiter who made a substantial mistake in his own favor in giving change at a Boulevard cafe, explained the error with a deprecatory shrug of the shoulders, by saying that he was wounded and unfit for service. It was an all-sufficing if irrelevant excuse.

When you arrive in Paris you get a note from the manager of your hotel stating that you are staying there, and this note may have to be presented at the Police Prefecture when you need permission to depart. This formality may take a couple of hours if you go at the wrong time. Then your passport has to be vied at the British Consulate, also a protracted business demanding much "watchful waiting."

But one of the worst experiences is when you get back to Havre just about dinner time and find yourself wedged in a struggling mass of humanity waiting for admission to the passport office. The night I was returning the temperature in that crowd must have been about 120° Fahrenheit, and, finally, the scrum became so hard that the Scots Guards, Sergeant, with a strong Irish brogue, who held the pass gave an order that the women and children were to extricate themselves and get precedence. It proved a matter of over two hours to get aboard the steamer.

Provision Prices in Local Markets

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollars cents at Hongkong market, as compiled on November 14, 1916.

Butcher's Meat

Beef	per lb.	14-20
Mutton	"	16-20
Pork	"	25-30
Veal	"	25-30

Fish

Bream	per lb.	20-25
Cod	"	20-25
Mandarin	"	30-40
Mackerel	"	none
Pomfret	"	none
Salmon	"	20-25
Samli	"	none
Soles	"	30-40
Whitebait	"	25-30

Game, Poultry and Eggs

Deer	each	2.00-2.50
Duck	"	40-60
Eggs	per doz.	16-20
Pow	per lb.	16-18
Geese	each	60-90
Hare	"	30-35

4TH FLOOR

GERMAN PAPER PRINTS RUSSIAN PROCLAMATION

Secret Order Of 1912 Shows
Intent To Wage War,
Is Claim

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)
Berlin, Nov. 11.—The Nord-
deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung pub-
lishes the Russian order of mobilisation
of 1912, as mentioned in the
Chancellor's speech in the Reichstag,
in which the Chancellor stated that
Russia's order of mobilisation con-
stituted a declaration of war. It
reads as follows:

Secret.
The Chief of the Staff of the mili-
tary district of Warsaw.
Section Quartermaster-General.
Mobilisation Department.
No. 2450.
Warsaw, Sept. 30, 1912.
Urgent.

To the commander of the 6th
Army Corps.

Modifying all former orders con-
cerning the operating part, I hereby
communicate by order of the Com-
mander-in-Chief the following lead-
ing points of view: It is ordered
from the highest place that the pro-
clamation of mobilisation is at the
same time the proclamation of war
against Germany. The German
army is in full readiness for war
and will have completed the occupa-
tion of the strategic positions in
the district of the Masurian Lakes
on the 13th day of the mobilisation.
All the while German vanguard
corps may be able to completely
cross the frontier on the 10th day.
The armed forces of Russia will be
divided into several armies, which
are previously destined for simul-
taneous operations against Germany
and Austria-Hungary. The armies
previously destined for operations
against Germany will be combined
into one group, under the command
of the Commander-in-Chief, as an
army group before the German front.
The second army, to which the
Sixth Corps belongs, will be incor-
porated into a group of armies on
the north-western front. The staff
of the Commander-in-Chief of the
second army resides at Warsaw until
the seventh day of the mobilisation;
later on he resides at Volkovik.

The general task of the troops on
the north-western front, after the
concentration is completed, is to
march against the armed forces of
Germany, with the object of carry-
ing the war into German territory.
The task of the second army will be
the masking of the mobilisation and
of the general concentration of the
armies. This army, at all events,
must maintain in its power the dis-
trict of Byalystok and Grodno. For
this purpose the second army con-
centrates on the front Sopockin-
Lomza.

The order then continues giving
detailed instructions about the
marching-up, the placing of the divi-
sions, transport, etc. Finally the
high political importance of the
orders given is pointed out by the
words: "Contents of this order are a
strict secret of State."

The order is signed by Lieutenant-
General Klugev, Major-General
Postovski and Senior-Adjutant
Colonel Daler.

The Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeit-
ung adds:

"This army order of 1912 was not
cancelled and was therefore still
valid at the beginning of the war in
July, 1914. In view of the close co-
operation of the Russian and French
General Staffs, it was also known to
the French Government and through
it also to the British, since during
the last years before the war per-
manent relations existed between the
French and British General Staffs,
which was indicated by the frequent
visit of General French to France."

Karolyi Protests Rule in Austria By German Kaiser



Count Michael Karolyi

London, October 10.—According to
despatches from Budapest, Count
Tessa, Hungarian Premier, is making
an unsuccessful attempt to prevent
publicity being given to a speech by
Count Michael Karolyi, leader of the
Hungarian opposition, in which
Karolyi made a vigorous protest
against the ascendancy of the Ger-
man Kaiser over the governments of
all the Teutonic powers, especially
Austria-Hungary.

"Information that I have re-
ceived from the best sources is that
the German Emperor has assumed the
role of War Lord not only over
his own empire but over Austria-
Hungary, Bulgaria and Turkey,"
Karolyi is said to have asserted. "I
know that they have transferred the
high military command to the Ger-
man Emperor."

"This is the most dangerous game
we have ever been playing at. It
is more dangerous as the German
Emperor under the powers vested in
him can come forward at once with a
fait accompli as regards the time
and terms of peace and other vital
matters concerning Germany's allies,
which might place us in a very
awkward situation, for we gave over
to Germany all our powers of self-
government, our rights as a nation,
as soon as the sovereign rights
passed out of the hands of our King,
who took oath under our constitution
to uphold them."

Count Karolyi has long been iden-
tified with a smouldering movement
for Hungarian independence. It was
thought at the beginning of the war
that he would make an open attempt
to rally forces for a Hungarian
revolution, but he has remained loyal
to Austria.

JAPAN TOTALLY BARS TRADING WITH ENEMY

Soon To Prohibit Any Busi-
ness With Austro-Germans
In Japan And China

Tokio, November 14.—The obliga-
tion to carry out the resolutions of
the Economic Conference of Paris
was held over to be decided later by
the Japanese Government, which has
since decided to effect the prohibi-
tion of trade with the enemy
absolutely during the war. The
Department of Agriculture and Com-
merce is preparing the proclamation
and when that is arranged transac-
tions with Germans and Austrians
in Japan and China will be absolutely
prohibited.

DAVID YUI PROMOTES CHEKIANG EDUCATION

Y. M. C. A. National Committee's
General Secretary Greeted
By Influential Audiences

Special Correspondence to the China Press

Hangchow, November 15.—David
Z. T. Yui, General Secretary of the
National Committee of the Young
Men's Christian Association of
China and executive secretary of the
Lecture Department of that Com-
mittee, is delivering a series of
lectures in Hangchow this week on
Education. Mr. Yui holds the degree
of Master of Arts from Harvard
University where he specialised in
education, and he has travelled exten-
sively in America, Great Britain,
and Continental Europe investigating
and studying educational systems.
He presents the educational needs
of China with a clearness and vivid-
ness which grips the minds and
imaginings of his audiences. Mr.
Yui has come to Hangchow on the
joint invitation of Military and Civil
Governor Lu Kong-vang and of the
Board of Directors of the Hangchow
Young Men's Christian Association.
His visit extends over a week, on
each day of which he addresses from
one to three audiences.

The first meeting addressed by
Mr. Yui was held under the auspices
of Governor Lu Kong-vang who is
showing deep interest in the cause
of education. In response to his invita-
tion a large audience of officials,
educators, gentry and business
leaders attended this meeting which
was held in the Government Law
School. On Monday evening in the
Y.M.C.A. building a discussion of
practical educational problems was
led by Mr. Yui and participated in
by a large number of teachers and
officers of government and mission
schools.

The students of the various schools
of the city are attending the meet-
ings. Special meetings are being
held for the military officers, police,
girls' schools, church members, and
members of the Y.M.C.A. A meet-
ing of unusual interest is being
arranged for the mothers of students
in which the important relation of
the home to the school will be
emphasized.

Last night Mr. Yui and Mr. Tsai
Yuen-pai, former Minister of Educa-
tion, were guests of the President of
the Provincial Educational Associa-
tion, Mr. Chin Ts-yuen, at dinner.

Chekiang ranks third among the
twenty-two provinces of China in
educational standing, being led only
by Szechuen and Chihli. Compared,
however, with other leading nations,
the educational work of the province
and country are shown by Mr. Yui
to be deplorably backward. The
interest in the question of improve-
ment and expansion manifested by
officials and educators in connection
with the present campaign, however,
inspires hope for the future.

DREADNOUGHT MINED

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)
Official Bulgarian telegram.—Bul-
garian headquarters, November 10.—
A fireman of the Russian dread-
nought Imperatritza Maria, who was
washed ashore on our coast, has con-
firmed the reported destruction of this
battleship, which was sunk by a mine
explosion near Sulina, on the Feodosia
Island.

HAYASHI LEAVES PEKING

Peking, Nov. 14.—Baron Hayashi,
the Japanese Minister to Peking, left
Peking for Manchuria, today, to meet
Viscount Dr. Motono, who will be
appointed Minister for Foreign Affairs,
on his return to Tokio from Petrograd.

Japanese Submarine Explodes Under Water

Tokio, November 14.—The Eastern
News Agency reports: While the
first submarine flotilla of the main
division of Kure naval port, under
Lieutenant Commander Ota, was
navigating under the sea along the
coast of Shodo Island at 2.30 p.m. of
November 13, the gasoline of sub-
marine No. 4 exploded. Two of her
crew are missing, six severely
wounded and eight slightly. Lieuten-
ant Commander Ota on board the
depot vessel Kenka Maru entered the
port of Takamatsu with the
wounded and transferred them to the
Red Cross Hospital there for medical
attendance but the severely wounded
are all in a critical condition. Upon
receipt of the news of the disaster
the water police made a search for
the missing.

TEA PROFITS TAX

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, November 14.—The
Indian and Ceylon tea industry
having applied for the increase to
12 per cent of the statutory stand-
ard of profits before the war for the
calculation of excess profits and
duty, the Board of Referees, after
hearing the evidence, has raised the
percentage to 8 per cent for com-
panies and 9 per cent for private
firms.

REPULSE RUMANIANS

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)
Official German telegram.—Head-
quarters, November 12.—On the
Transylvanian eastern front, the Ger-
man troops eight times repulsed hostile
advances near the Oltuz Pass. While
repulsing Rumanian attacks against
the Monte Fruntu and the Monte Sale
and taking hostile positions on both
sides of these heights, our troops
captured 18 officers and more than a
thousand men, including the 200 pri-
soners reported yesterday. Seven
guns were also brought in as booty. On the
Predel road, at the Szurdok Pass and
near Orsova our vanguards have
advanced.

ITALIAN SUCCESS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Rome, November 14.—An official
communique reports: The artillery on
both sides has been active on the
Trentino front. We straightened our
line at several points on Carco and
captured a heavy trench-mortar.

Sunday Concert

On Sunday next, November 19, an
orchestral concert will take place in
the Town Hall, beginning at 4.30
p.m., the program being as follows:
1. Overture "Rouslane and
Ludmila"....Glinka
2. Fantasia "Komarinskaja" Glinka
3. "Welsh Rhapsody"....Ed. German
4. Suite de Ballet.....Gretry
(a) Tambourin
(b) Menuetto
(c) Gigue
5. Selection "Samson and Delila"
Saint-Saens
Conductor-in-Charge,
Mr. A. de Kryger.

Municipal Staff

The following changes in the
Municipal Police Force are reported
in the Municipal Gazette of this
week:
The service of Warder F. J. Miles
will terminate on January 5, 1917,
the date of expiry of his agreement.
Warder No. 4, Kareem Bux, is
discharged, invalided, with effect
from November 8.
The following promotions are
authorised:—
To be 1st Class Inspectors from
November 1.—T. W. Spottiswoode,
A. Eek.

News Brevities

Mr. Francis Ellis returned to
Shanghai on Tuesday from England.

Companies 2 and 7 of the Shang-
hai Fire Brigade were called to No.
1a Alabaster Road early yesterday
morning to extinguish a blaze in a
large quantity of silk cocoons stored
there. Prompt action on the part
of the firemen undoubtedly saved
the lives of many as scores were
sleeping in buildings in the danger
zone.

An interesting story has reached
the East concerning Mr. G. Andoyer,
formerly of Messrs. Bavier and Co.,
who left Yokohama with the first
group of reservists for the front. He
was taken prisoner in March of this
year and sent to Henberg in Wur-
temberg. He escaped on September
25 and made his way across the
Swiss frontier. After resting a few
days in Switzerland he returned to
France and joined his colors. He
has the rank of Second Lieutenant
and has received the War Medal for
bravery at Verdun.

The Tientsin-Pukow Railway Ad-
ministration issues a notification that
Mr. Wong Chia-chien has been ap-
pointed managing director of the
Administration in place of Mr. C. L.
Wong.

The Japanese Embassy at London
has telegraphed to Tokio to the effect
that the prohibition of imports of
knitted goods to Great Britain has
been postponed and will be effected
from January 1, 1917.

The following changes in the Fire
Brigade are officially reported in this
week's issue of the Municipal Gazette:
The resignations of Mr. W. A. L.
Pardee, 2nd Assistant Foreman,
Deluge Company, and Mr. J. Feely,
2nd Assistant Foreman, Victoria Com-
pany, have been forwarded by the
Chief Officer and accepted by the
Council with regret. The Chief Officer
notifies the Council of the following
appointments on election by the Com-
pany:—Mr. M. A. Annett as Foreman,
Mr. J. W. Stavers as 1st Assistant
Foreman and Mr. H. P. B. Jones as
2nd Assistant Foreman. These ap-
pointments are confirmed.

Bush-Roses Trees and Shrubs

supplied by
The Shanghai Flora
88 Szechuen Road
opposite
Whiteaway, Laidlaw & Co., Ltd.

Gardens planned and laid out.

Estimates free.

Kut Now Dominated By British Artillery

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, November 14.—A des-
patch from General Lake, in
Mesopotamia, says that, since the
fall of Kut, no large operations
have been undertaken, the troops
resting and recuperating. While
the abatement of the floods has
dried the ground, it has increased
the difficulties of water supply.
The Turks still hold the Sann-I-
Yat position and have constructed
other lines. On the left bank, we
dominate Hal and could bombard
Kut.

BOMB GERMAN TOWNS

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official German report.—Berlin,
November 11.—On November 10, be-
tween eleven a.m. and 1 p.m., hostile
aeroplanes attacked towns and in-
dustrial establishments in the Saar
district. The towns of Volkingen,
Wehrden and Forbach were bombed.
Three inhabitants were killed, two
severely and two others slightly
injured. No military damage was
done. The other damage caused was
trifling.

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS TIENSIN-PUKOW LINE

TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

000 = Midnight, 1330 = 130 p.m.

September 1st, 1916, and until further notice

Peking-Mukden Line				Tientsin-Pukow Line			
Mail	Local	Express	Mail	Mail	Local	Express	Mail
101	3	1	102	5	3	1	103
B. S.	B. S.	B. S.	B. S.	B. S.	B. S.	B. S.	B. S.
2035	805	300	0	715	1130	—	0
2345	1115	035	—	725	1140	—	2.71
2350	1117	040	84	745	1200	—	—
009	1125	050	—	1125	1530	—	78
1910	530	25 10	524	1457	1744	—	145
Local				Tientsin-Pukow Line			
5	3	1	6	7	3	1	8
B. S.	B. S.	B. S.	B. S.	B. S.	B. S.	B. S.	B. S.
715	1130	—	0	715	1130	—	1705
725	1140	—	2.71	725	1140	—	1695
745	1200	—	—	745	1200	—	1691
1125	1530	—	78	755	1210	—	1689
1457	1744	—	145	755	1210	—	1689
1901	2031	—	—	755	1210	—	1689
Express				Tientsin-Pukow Line			
8	3	1	9	7	3	1	8
B. S.	B. S.	B. S.	B. S.	B. S.	B. S.	B. S.	B. S.
800	2031	—	220	755	1210	—	1689
1039	2231	—	286	755	1210	—	1689
1300	038	—	318	755	1210	—	1689
1315	048	—	377	755	1210	—	1689
1554	318	—	377	755	1210	—	1689
1816	460	—	—	755	1210	—	1689
9	4	—	420	755	1210	—	1689
680	467	—	—	755	1210	—	1689
1164	835	—	523	755	1210	—	1689
1206	840	—	523	755	1210	—	1689
1657	1118	—	600	755	1210	—	1689
1848	1300	—	631	755	1210	—	1689

Shanghai-Nanking Line			
Express	Local	Express	Local
16	10	16	10
B. S.	B. S.	B. S.	B. S.
1400	—	0	—
2300	1420	—	193
700	2130	—	193

Yanchow-Tientsin Branch Line			
Express	Local	Express	Local
10	13	21	10
B. S.	B. S.	B. S.	B. S.
900	1300	2100	1300
1000	1400	2200	1400

Liaoching-Tientsin Branch Line			
Express	Local	Express	Local
10	13	21	10
B. S.	B. S.	B. S.	B. S.
900	1300	2100	1300
1000	1400	2200	1400

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENSIN-EAST"

Conventional Signs.

300 = train runs on Thursday only. 280 = train runs on Fridays only.

300 = on trains marked thus passengers must hold additional place tickets.

B = train has buffet car with regular meal service.

S = train has sleep. accom. 1st & 2nd class. S = train has only 1st class sleep. accom.

Application for sleeping accommodation at \$5.00 per berth should, at the
earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the
Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tientsin, Hsuehchow or Pukow.

By Order.

THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Tientsin, September, 1916.

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY

ABRIDGED TIME TABLE IN FORCE FROM THE 1st NOVEMBER, 1915.

MAIN LINE.

SHANGHAI TO ZAH KOU. "DOWN" ZAH KOU TO SHANGHAI. "UP"

SHANGHAI TO ZAH KOU. "DOWN"						ZAH KOU TO SHANGHAI.						
TIMES						TIMES						
STATIONS	2 Local Mixed a.m.	4 Fast a.m.	6 Slow a.m.	8 Coolie Goods a.m.	10 Ex- Press p.m.	12 Local Mixed p.m.	STATIONS	1 Local Mixed a.m.	3 Fast a.m.	5 Slow a.m.	7 Coolie Goods a.m.	9 Ex- press p.m.
Shanghai South	dep.	8.00	8.55	10.15	8.30	4.20	Zah Kou	dep.	7.50	8.20	9.25	9.55
Sung Kiang	arr.	8.52	10.01	11.24	4.13	5.46	Hangchow	arr.	7.44	8.45	9.58	10.28
Lu Shai	dep.	8.55	10.06	11.40	4.15	5.50	Chang Ai	arr.	7.45	8.55	10.13	2.25
Lu Shai	arr.	9.49	11.07	1.02	5.00	7.10	Yah Zah	arr.	8.52	10.11	12.15	3.40
Lu Shai	dep.	10.11	11.35	1.33	5.19	7.40	Lu Shai	arr.	9.26	10.54	1.15	4.45
Yah Zah	dep.	7.50	10.19	11.46	4.46	5.29	Lu Shai	dep.	9.32	11.01	1.50	4.45
Chang Ai	arr.	8.24	10.56	12.27	2.37	5.58	Lu Shai	arr.	10.09	11.43	2.45	4.55
Chang Ai	dep.	8.40	10.58	12.31	2.52	5.58	Lu Shai	dep.	7.40	10.12	11.55	8.01
Hangchow	arr.	9.38	11.33	1.17	5.55	6.25	Lu Shai	arr.	8.18	10.36	12.30	8.27
Hangchow	dep.	11.18	12.28	2.30	5.32	7.09	Sung Kiang	arr.	9.33	11.29	1.36	4.45
Zah Kou	arr.	11.30	12.38	2.42	5.47	7.24	Sung Kiang	dep.	10.02	11.32	1.31	4.58
		11.55	12.57	3.05	6.20	7.40	Shanghai South	arr.	11.22	12.28	2.38	6.07

Business and Official Notices

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

Who put the bull in Oxford?
Watch this "Ad"

11631

EDUCATIONAL

Small Classes in English, Mathematics and other subjects will shortly be held by Foreigner, Graduate in Arts, experienced in teaching Private Pupils, Schools and Colleges: Excellent Testimonials: Time, 7.30/9.00 a.m. and 6.00/9.00 p.m.: Terms Taels 5 per month per subject: Apply, Mr. Mistry, 6 Boundary Terrace.

11363

ATTENTION

Eider-Down Quilts,
All-Wool Blankets,
Swiss Lace Curtains,
Towels and Sheeting,
also

Real Harris Tweeds,
Donegal Tweeds,
Homespun and Fancy
Tweeds are offered
at very low prices
at

H. G. HILL & Co.

129 North Soochow Road
(2 doors from General Hospital)
Phone No. 2240

KIANGWAN RACES

18th November, 1916.

FIRST SADDLING BELL
at 1.00 p.m.

Entrance Tickets:
\$1.00 each.

Special Trains:

12.40 p.m. 1.20 p.m.
2.00 p.m. 2.10 p.m.

By order,

Y. J. CHANG,
Secretary.

International Recreation Club.
11618

OFFICES TO LET

From 1st October,
a flat of eight large
rooms or part there-
of, in Nanking
Road, close to
the Bund. Rent
moderate. For
further particulars
apply to Box No.
370, care of office
of this paper.

BILL SMITH

NO NICER DRINK IS
KNOWN THAN
CRAWFORD'S

"SPECIAL
RESERVE"

AND

"HIRANO"

MINERAL WATER.

Ask Bill

Garner, Quelch & Co.

Wine Merchants

OPTICIAN

Dr. O. D. Rasmussen

19 Nanking Road.
Phone 3272

FURS! FURS!! FURS!!!

for

Xmas Presents

A large assortment of fashion-
able ready-made Sable, Ermine,
Fox and Squirrel Fur Coats,
Muffs and Neckwear, etc., and
Tiger Skin Rugs.

We also make to order.

ORIENTAL FUR CO.

MO CHEE

102 Szechuen Road.

(Near Jinkee Road).

11616

FOR SALE

About 100 lbs. knitting wools,
Beehive, etc. Apply to Box
No. 114, THE CHINA PRESS.

The Semambu Rubber Estates,
Limited.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN
that at a Meeting of The
Board of Directors held on Monday,
13th November, 1916, it was decid-
ed to pay an Interim Dividend of
5 Tael Cents per share on the
Capital of the Company, on Friday,
1st December, 1916, to share-
holders on record on that date.
The Transfer Books of the Com-
pany will be closed from Monday,
20th November, to Friday, 1st
December, 1916, both days in-
clusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
R. N. TRUMAN & CO.,
General Managers.

Dated 14th November, 1916.
13 Nanking Road, Shanghai.

11670

The Batu Anam (Johore) Rubber
Estates, Limited

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN
that at a Meeting of The
Board of Directors held on Monday,
13th November, 1916, it was decid-
ed to pay an Interim Dividend of
5 Tael Cents per share on the
Capital of the Company, on Friday,
1st December, 1916, to share-
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The Transfer Books of the Com-
pany will be closed from Monday,
20th November, to Friday, 1st
December, 1916, both days in-
clusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
R. N. TRUMAN & CO.,
General Managers.

Dated 14th November, 1916.
13 Nanking Road, Shanghai.

11671

The Shanghai
Chemical
Laboratory

No. 4 Canton Road

HARDWARE METALS AND SUNDRIES

Zung Lee & Sons

(Est. 1895, W. Z. Zee & Sons)
SHANGHAI

OVERSEAS TRADING CO. OF CALIFORNIA

IMPORTERS OF AMERICAN PRODUCTS

Representing

WELLMAN, PECK & COMPANY

(Wholesale Grocers and Coffee Dealers)
San Francisco, California

Telephone No. 930. Address: 8a Peking Road.

11677

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

KNAPP & BAXTER, INC., beg to announce
that they have moved from the 3rd and 4th
floors of No. 6 Kiukiang Road, to their new
offices on the 5th floor of the same building.

THE TIENTSIN-PUKOW RAILWAY ADMINISTRATION

Notification No. 255 (034/4).

BY ORDER OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS:

Mr. Wong Chia Chien has been appointed Managing Director of the
Tientsin-Pukow Railway Administration in place of the undersigned
Managing Director.

Mr. Wong Chia Chien assumes duty on November 10th, 1916.

Tientsin, November 9th, 1916.

(sd) C. L. WONG, (sd) W. Y. SHENG,

Managing Director. Asst. Managing Director.

I have been appointed Managing Director of the Tientsin-Pukow

Railway Administration and have taken over the management on

November 10, 1916.

(sd) WONG CHIA CHIEN, Managing Director.

11665

CORPORATION SEALS

AND LETTER-HEAD

EMBOSSERS

Interchangeable Dies

\$18.50 to \$25.00 Mex.

THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.

4 CANTON ROAD, SHANGHAI.

Winter Overcoats

New American Styles and American Patterns

Business and Evening Clothes

THOM SHING

G19 Tiendong Road, Hongkew

Sam Joe & Co.

General Storekeepers, Grocers,
Wine and Spirit Merchants.

Our goods are always absolutely
fresh, being imported weekly
from well-known manufacturers.

"American" fresh fruit always
in stock

Prices very moderate
Prompt attention given to
all orders

Orders from outposts and the
interior are carefully packed,
and all breakages will be
promptly made good.

All kinds of Chinese and Japanese
coal sold by us also.

A1114 Broadway

Telephone No. 1095.

SHANGHAI

M. CHING CHONG

Proprietor, Yeh Mei-Ching

Hardware and Metal Merchants

Government Contractors

Materials of every description

for Engineering

Naval and Marine Stores always

in stock

Our entire stock is from well-

known manufacturers, and our

prices are moderate

Sole Agent for

The Chee Nsin Cement Co., Ltd.

For further information, please

apply to—

66-69 North Soochow Road,

Shanghai.

Tel. Gen. office No. 2971

Tel. Pri. office No. 4885

SPECIAL CALL

"Empress of Asia"

at

SHANGHAI

November 18th

Sailing for

MANILA

and

HONGKONG

FOR FURTHER

PARTICULARS ADDRESS

J. R. SHAW

General Agent,

Passenger Department.

Tel. 1668

11662

H. S. HONIGSBERG & CO.

Announce that Mr. F. Eitter

is in charge of their Repair

Department. Repairs and

Electrical Work done accu-

rately and promptly. Charges

reasonable. Estimates furnish-

ed.

11660

LOST

COMPRADORE Order, No.

205, on Bank of China, for \$1000.

The Public are hereby warned

against accepting same, as payment

has been stopped.

11666 N 23

SECOND 5½% RUSSIAN
INTERNAL SHORT TERMED
LOAN OF 1916.

Rbls. 3,000,000,000.00
reimbursable at par on the
14th of October, 1926.

Subscription to the above loan is
opened in Russia on the 14th of
November up to the 26th of Decem-
ber, 1916.

The price of issue is 95%.

The Loan is entirely free of

Income Tax and of other taxations.

The Loan will not be converted

before the date fixed for reimburse-

ment.

Coupons are payable in Russia

half yearly on the 14th of April

and 14th of October.

Interest on the above Loan runs

from the 1/14 of October, 1916—

this is to be taken into consideration

when subscribing and added to the

price of issue.

The Russo-Asiatic Bank and its

Branches in China, Japan and

India are ready to accept applica-

tions for the above named loan.

Special favourable rates will be

quoted for Russian Exchange.

Applications will be wired to

Petrograd free of telegraphic

charges and commission. The

Bank is ready to give every facility

to subscribers in the shape of ad-

vances against the Bonds.

L. JEZERSKY,

Manager.

11583

HOUSES WANTED

WANTED, a foreign house, on
3/7 mows, detached, with tennis,
garage, etc. Apply to Box 127,
THE CHINA PRESS.

11669 N 18

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE

14-15 Quinsan Gardens

Front room, with bath-
room and verandah
attached, to let.
Tel. 3482

9408

8 & 11 Quinsan Gardens

A very comfortable attic
with all home comforts,
Phone 1946.

10076

TO LET

CENTRAL. Large and small
rooms: bathrooms attached, Quiet
comfort. Excellent cooking, very
moderate terms. Apply to Box
368, THE CHINA PRESS.

11282

WELL-FURNISHED bedroom,
with bathroom, to let in Kiukiang
Road. Moderate rental. Apply to
Box 128, THE CHINA PRESS.

11668 N 17

WELL-furnished front room, with
small room, bathroom attached,
with board. Suitable married
couple or bachelors. Melbourne
House, 12a Quinsan Gardens.

11668 N 17

6 and 7 Quinsan Gardens, large
front room, with bathroom and
verandah attached. Table excel-
lent, service good.

11663 N 19

TO LET: Very desirable offices
in a new building near the Bund.
Apply to Box 124, THE CHINA
PRESS.

11662 N 21

NICELY furnished bedroom, with
bathroom and verandah, to let in
English home. Also furnished
attic. Apply 57 Range Road.

11654 N 17

TO LET, room with bathroom and
verandah. Apply to 45 Bubbling
Well Road.

11546 N 18

MISCELLANEOUS

AMERICAN lady wishes to
teach Chinese ladies (with or
without English), cooking,
housekeeping, care of children,
etc. Apply to Box 111, THE
CHINA PRESS.

11622 N 18

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has con-
siderable experience in legal, con-
sulate, syndicate, journalistic, com-
mercial and official translation
work, undertakes translation in
English and Chinese of agreements,
petitions, letters, legal documents,
advertisements, and commercial
documents, etc. Please apply to
Chang Nieh-yun, c/o 1-a Peking
Road, or P.D., 159 Haining Road,
opposite West End Lane.

11646 N 19

SITUATIONS WANTED

YOUNG, experienced Chinese
will do extra work, typing, trans-
lating or bookkeeping, in after-
noons. Apply to Box 76, THE
CHINA PRESS.

11632

WANTED position, by specialist
exporter, with solid references,
using French, English, Russian and
Japanese languages fluently. Neu-
tral firms preferred. Apply to Box
103, THE CHINA PRESS.

11605 N 17

AN English young lady, with five
years' experience in Schools in
England, wishes position in mission
or Government school. Apply to
No. 4237, 10 Woosung Road.

11609 N 17

POSITION WANTED by a
Chinese as godown-keeper, store-
keeper or timekeeper: many years'
experience in Shanghai. Apply to
Box 204, THE CHINA PRESS.

T. F.

APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED, two or three rooms
for a Club, from 1st October.
Apply to Box 125, THE CHINA
PRESS.

11664 N 17

WANTED by gentleman, room
and board with private family.
Please state terms and apply to
Box 123, THE CHINA PRESS.

11655 N 17

WANTED by English family,
well furnished flat or house.
Central or Western district.
Apply to Box 107, THE CHINA
PRESS.

11658 N 17

SITUATION VACANT

WANTED for Vladivostok,
governess or companion for Ameri-
can lady with 2 children. Write
to Governess, c/o THE CHINA
PRESS.

11657 N 17

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

OFFICE ROOMS to let in The
China Press Building (first and
second floors) at Nos. 37 and 39
Canton Road. Moderate rentals.
Apply on the premises, or at No.
10 Yangtszepoo Road.

11659 N 21

EDUCATIONAL

EXPERIENCED Chinese
teacher is open to give Man-
darin lessons in morning and
evening. Apply to Box 118,
THE CHINA PRESS.

M. S.

WANTED, Pupils for Drawing
and Painting, by a certified
lady teacher. Moderate terms.
Address to Box 119, THE
CHINA PRESS.

11646 N 19

Exchange and Mart

FORD touring motor-car (second-
hand) for sale, recently fitted with
new tyres, price Tls. 660 or offer.
Apply to Box 121, THE CHINA
PRESS.

11648 N 16

WANTED, a first-class
Victrola, with records, in
perfect condition. Apply to
Box 116, THE CHINA PRESS,
giving list of records.

11633 N 17

FOR SALE, first-class pass-
age to Manila for lady, T. K.
K. Very reasonable. Apply
to Box 117, THE CHINA
PRESS.

11640 N 16

FOR SALE, light-weight, British
motor-cycle, in excellent condition.
Free engine. Price Mex. \$225.
Apply to Box 126, THE CHINA
PRESS.